

Colored Dress Goods.

Rich Fabrics—Some full of twists and curls, suggesting warmth and wearing qualities; others soft and smooth for tailored suits. All the newest, and all the latest effects, being convincing; examining is trying.

Imperial Serge, 19 different shades, all wool, a yard wide.

25c per yard

Cheviot Suitings, all wool, and silk and wool, 38 inches wide, sold everywhere for 50c. Our price

29c yard

Tricotine Suitings, 54 inches wide, all pure wool,

39 cents

Russian Diagonals, new fabrics, 5 inches wide, pure wool and mohair,

50 cents

Mohair Cheviots, 38 inches wide, two-toned, wool and mohair,

39 cents

Tartan Plaids, 40 inches, pure wool, regular worth 50c. Our price

39 cents

Scotch Mixtures, a yard and half wide, all wool, regular worth 85c, at

50 cents

Bison Cloth, correct for Exposition wear, worth 85c, at

50 cents

Mohair Jacquards, two-toned, lace effects, worth 85c, at

50 cents

Heather Mixtures, 54 inches wide, worsted, worth \$1.19, at

75 cents

Tartan Plaids, silk and wool lines running the bars, Panama weaves, just for waists,

75 cents

Jacquard Suitings, two-toned, down up surface of mohair, 45 inches wide, pure wool and mohair,

75 cents

Boucle Suitings, cloth ground mohair surface, lovely styles, \$1.25 value, at

89 cents

Boucle Suitings, shaded iridescent ground, monair surface, worth

89 cents

\$1.00 Novelty Imported Pattern to display some rare beauty. The prices are moderate to take into consideration exclusiveness and highest order of newness and variety.

For Monday Only—50 pieces 48 inches wide, pure wool, value for 50c, just for the

89 cents

Black Goods

The most stylish kinds, with lustre, deep dye and superior finish, that go with first-class ladies. A variety of the choicest novelties are to be had, and the most elegant of designs are displayed now. Some we bought away from value. These will create a sensation tomorrow,

27 pieces all-wool Black Novelty Jacquards, stylish and new, worth 75c. Price made on them

89 cents

19 pieces Black Royal French Serge, 50 inches wide, pure wool, \$1.25 value, at

50 cents

21 pieces heavy Black Wide Diagonals, easily worth 89c, running at

50 cents

11 pieces Black Gros Grain Mosaics, stylish and serviceable, should bring 90c. The price

59 cents

10 pieces Black French Serge and Henriettes. They are sold everywhere else at 50c. Our price

25 cents

14 pieces Black Boucle Novelties, mohair fancies and bourette suitings, cheap at \$1.25, sold by us at

89 cents

Dressmaking.

Every woman wants to be well dressed; to have the most becoming of shades and a correct fitting costume. To be perfectly gowned she will have to go to a dressmaker who thoroughly understands the art. We employ only the very best order of talent in our Dressmaking Department, and can turn you out a suit that will meet the requirements. Absolute guarantee in fit.

Millinery.

The real swell designs from every taste of any note on the globe are displayed in our Millinery Parlor. Pattern Hats, exclusive in style and beauty; choice of anything in the Millinery line. You want to get your Hat or Bonnet at High's to be sure of the right

Silks.

A perfect dream of loveliness! In years of Silk-selling we have never seen the time when designer, dyer and weaver worked in such harmony. Selections for waists, skirts, street, traveling, dinner, reception or wedding gowns can be made here with the full assurance of correctness in style and colorings.

Dresden and Chene Taffetas, stripes and figures, evening and street shades, worth \$1.00. Are being sold at

69 cents

Evening shades Brocaded Satin Duchesses, pure silk, and for style equal to the \$1.50 kind, are being sold at

59 cents

Pekin Stripe Chenes, the very latest for evening or reception wear. Their worth is \$2.00, but are sold by us at

\$1.25

Taffeta Glaces, street, visiting or reception shades, a variety of the \$1.00 sort, are being sold at

75 cents

Scotch Mixtures, a yard and half wide, all wool, regular worth 85c, at

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Boys' School Shoes, worth \$1.75, At \$1.35

Men's Calf Bals, opera and common sense, At \$1.50

Men's hand-sewed Calf Bals, opera, common sense opera and French toes, At \$1.75

Ladies' hand-sewed button Boots, opera and square toe, At \$2.00

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The mention of Emma Abbott's name made George Loomis reminiscent:

"I never come to Atlanta," he said, "but that an indescribable sense of loneliness comes over me. I cannot overcome it. I do not care to go around the old opera house at all. It was here that the brightest and dearest little woman that ever graced English opera, Emma Abbott, had some of her proudest triumphs. I was with her then, and up to the day she died.

Do you recall the first time that even grand opera was sung an entire week in Atlanta? Emma Abbott did it, and what a week it was! The undertaking was an experiment, but the people of Atlanta and all through this part of the country took to it like a metropolitan week in New York, and the old house was hardly half large enough. Eight operas, house stuffed to the head of the stairs, and advanced prices! Receipts were the largest the house had ever known in a single week up to that time, and probably no single transaction has ever exceeded in business since a single week. How much?

Well, Mr. Dr. Give still has the statements. From the beginning of that season, which was, I think, 1888-89, right on up to the death of little Emma, the business grew larger and larger each year. Yes!

I was with the opera when she died at Hotel Temple, Salt Lake City. I shall never forget that night, or the days succeeding nor the day of the funeral services at Central Music Hall, Chicago, when ten thousand people surged about the building, unable to get anywhere near it. Wonderful woman! The more wonderful she becomes as we all look backward and contemplate what she did under good management. No one will ever see another Abbott with all her attributes!"

I asked Loomis how he came to be with Victor Herbert.

"Last season I began with the Seidl orchestra. One day during intermission in one of the rehearsals I was talking with some of the players, the music being naturally enough, music and the big orchestra, when one of them made the significant remark, 'We musicians recognize the fact that Victor Herbert is the coming if not already the greatest musician in this country.' That remark set me to thinking.

"Since that time I have seen enough to convince me that that musician knew exactly what he was talking about. The more I see and know of Herbert the more do I see and know that he is a phenomenon. His musical scholarship is remarkable. As the astronomer, who reads the whole broad firmament at night, and is the intimate of the sun, moon and greater spheres, Victor Herbert reads the whole broad world of music and is an intimate analyst and censor of it all. His comprehension is so penetrating and his understanding so acute that he seems intently and intuitively to digest daily the two hemispheres of music. It is not so much his intuitions as they may furnish him, his capacity for creative work, as his unfettered genius—it is more than talent—for conceiving, constructing and crowning musical works of magnitude right in the midst of the rushing, rattling and disconnected duties of every day concert life, and in close contact with tumultuous crowds. Why, he can sit there in the midst of all his exertion, voice here, and a good many novel and exhilarating experiences in it too, daily conserving and more or less participation in social amanities, he has finished an opera begun long ago? Yes, sir, approached the climax, successfully scaled it, and has gone on to the next, which is peculiarly complex and trying. And, mind you, there are a myriad of new orchestral arrangements forever hovering over him, awaiting attention and disposition, and many of them get at unexpected moments. Herbert will tear away from a concert or a party or from a concert just finished, secrete himself in his hotel, seize a pen and in less time than it takes to talk in talking it to you, he will be reeling off delicious melodies, or the most brilliant caprices, or majestic movements, or a bride's song in his newest opera; any of which he whistles as he writes it down. As he writes, and has done wonders! Themes, melodies, air, piano, swaying songs fall upon him like a shower of arrows. There is no struggle, or concerted effort and eye-rolling after themes that come not out of the other sphere. An unseen hand seems to guide his own as he writes, and page upon page is turned quickly, each having prolific and luxuriant strains of gladness or shadow from a minor cloud."

Then he took up the story of the evolution of a band.

"He never stopped long enough to consider what Herbert had done with the old Gilmore band? Do you remember Gilmore's as it used to be? Do you recall what it used to do? Did you hear the Victor Herbert concert last Sunday afternoon at the Grand? Without exception that concert was the finest in quality and the most artistically graduated and performed concert I ever heard in my life—and I have heard scores to my mind. Victor Herbert has in no way shown his masterful knowledge, his keen and penetrating insight into requirements, and his agile abilities to measure men and emergency, or his luminous qualities as a heroic artist, so much as in the regeneration of Gilmore's old band. He came to it after long solicitation, and found it a fragmentary, decrepit and de-

plotted relic of what it had once been. Deserted by the best of the old men who helped to make it famous, struggling and staggering in the hands of incompetents at the head and in the ranks, its fair name was dragged and begrimed in the dust of decays, and the members of the division of the others, who were glad enough to see it strangled to death. The very touch of Herbert gave it new life, and his great name added to it sent an electric thrill all through its stagnant veins. Within a month after Victor Herbert became the new director the old band came back again. Now, indeed, the grand success of the old, thirty were chosen, the others refused. Twenty others of newer, fresher, younger, but no less sterling fame were chosen after long search and enrolled; and this is the new Gilmore's that Victor Herbert leads!

"He has made of what is usually called a 'band' thing that is equal, in what pertains to art and excellence, to any great orchestra of the day. And what will it be when Victor Herbert shall have classified, and purified and unified Gilmore's another two years?"

Comparatively few people are aware of the strong friendship that existed for a number of years between the late Lawrence Barrett and Louis James, who, for some five years was the leading support of the dead tragedian. This friendship was broken, so those most intimately associated with both men assert, by a tissue of lies and calumny which has never been clearly understood.

Mr. Barrett and Mr. James were in many respects directly opposite in temperament and habit. Mr. Barrett being in a measure morose, while Mr. James was full of life and vitality, and was often imbued with a spirit of fun that seemed to bubble over him.

It is not strange, then, that two such widely different natures should have been closely united in the bonds of fellowship. Mr. Barrett often remarked that Mr. James reminded him in many ways of his brother Joseph, of whom he was very fond, a talented young actor, but was dead, and whose death he grieved greatly without notification to their families. Marion was previously engaged to Langdon Endicott, and Annesley had a summer engagement with Katherine Kingsland. Marion, before marrying Annesley, writes announcing her wedding, and giving the names of her parents. The missives are no nearer the postoffice than his overcoat pocket. When the bride and bridegroom return to Tuxedo their arrival arouses scandal, as no one is aware of their marriage. Endicott meets Marion at the theater, and informs Annesley of the marriage. At this moment Miss Kingsland appears on the scene. Annesley is dependent upon an uncle, Daniel Tobin, who was unhappily married in early life. After a separation he became a widower, and his daughter, a young girl, named Marion, Annesley's wife. When the uncle learns that he is so enraged that he cuts Annesley's income from \$15,000 to \$1,000, and then Marion's mother tries to break off the match, as she does not approve of the husband. The third and final intrusion occurs at Paterson, N. J., where they have fished up a home on the installment plan. Their income is barely enough to keep them alive, and affairs are beginning to look gloomy when Marion's mother and uncle make up, and the imprudent couple is given a chance.

It is a light comedy which is said to be plentiful in humor. Hilary Bell sizes it up probably right when he says: "It has no more ambitious purpose than to give John Drury a chance in the center of the stage." Of course it is well acted and Maude Adams has made a hit. The papers all speak pleasantly of Ethel Barrymore.

"The Awakening" is the title of a new play in one act by Beatrice Sturges, a clever Atlanta girl. The piece will be given at a trial performance in New York during the season at the Empire theater. The play will be the first of a series of plays by Nelson Whittemore, who conducts the Empire Dramatic school, and brings forward each season a number of new plays. A second play by Miss Sturges has just been finished and is quite different from the first piece. "The Awakening" is based on a patriotic tale of drama, and the other a farcical comedy. This latter piece has been christened by the author "All on Account of the Baby."

The genuine hit of the year so far has been the new play which the Hollands have put on at the Garrick. It is called "A Social Highwayman." The critics are all enthusiastic over it. The play is somewhat on the line of "Captain Swift," which was the strongest of modern dramas. Both of the Hollands have made hits. Musfield is now trying to cancel Moissie and other attractions to keep the Hollands afloat.

"If we do meet again, we'll smile in 'The Awakening'."

One of the most interesting additions to the dramatic literature of the day comes from Boston and is entitled "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage." The author is Mrs. Charles L. Wingate, one of the best known dramatic critics of Boston, and now managing editor of "The Stage." He has gathered together a large amount of interesting information relating to all of the famous actresses who have identified themselves with Shakespearean roles. Among these are: Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Abden, Elizabeth Farren, Louisa Lane, Ellen Free, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Siddons, Ellen Terry and dozens of other famous actresses, who have identified themselves with "Juliet," "Beatrice," "Hermione," "Perdita," "Viola," "Imogen," "Cleopatra," "Lady Macbeth," "Queen Katherine," "Katharine," "Ophelia" and "Desdemona."

Apropos of the coming of Ellen Terry to America this year it is interesting to note that her first appearance on stage was made with the Mrs. Wilson Barrett of Boston. Her first appearance in the character of Cleopatra was made under Alfred Burnett's management, and was the first of many years before when Macready played "Leontes." Mrs. Yates' "Perdita" and Mrs. Charles Kean's "Viola" were also made under Alfred Burnett's management, and were the first of many years before when Macready played "Leontes." Mrs. Yates' "Perdita" and Mrs. Charles Kean's "Viola" were then the strongest of modern dramas. Both of the Hollands have made hits. Musfield is now trying to cancel Moissie and other attractions to keep the Hollands afloat.

The lines of silks once fastened on, weave the ribbon in and out, and fasten off the end with a tiny bow. The cover for the little basket or hamper is five inches square, and cut at each corner diagonally towards the center about two inches, so as to have these points overlapping them by a stitch—and make it arch up in the middle.

The lines of silks are carried across and back in one direction only, and the ribbon woven across them. A few stitches will hold the ribbon in place, and a somewhat broader band of the same color passes across and holds the cover on. It is in a pretty bow on the top.

In place of the ribbon for weaving, straw or raffia may be used, and the choice of colors and the daintiness of the work serving to make very simple material attractive.

MARY J. SAFFORD.

Fine Braid Heads.

We will mail on application free information to grow hair upon bald heads.

Stop calling for a doctor, and ex-
-senses. Address Altenheim Medical Dis-
-pensary, 17th Street, Cincinnati, O.
sun 4 P.M.

C. R. REYNOLDS, Administrator.

sep 25-26.

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39
Marshall street.

A CLEVER COMEDY.

"Our Flat" is a funny comedy, and the production given it at the hands of Emily Bancker and her company is excellent.

The attendance last night was small because of the counter attractions at the grounds, but those who did go enjoyed a treat.

Miss Bancker is a clever and charming little woman, and her dainty methods pleased very much. She has excellent support. Will Mandeville is principal comedian. "Our Flat" is good throughout.

"Our Flat" will give you an unlimited number of laughs. It will be at the Grand Monday and Tuesday.

Other Attractions This Week.

The play which follows "Our Flat" is a comedy which bears a farce-comedy name, but which is said to be considerably above that class, without losing any of its mirthfulness. That is "A Fatted Calf," with George Abbott and Annie Ward Tiffany.

"Lost Paradise" is a long play built on an important social problem.

After this attraction comes an Atlanta favorite, Louis James, in "Virginius" and "Othello."

Mabel Paige for another week at the Columbia.

All good.

THE MAN IN FRONT.

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COME ON DOWN SOUTH

Hillarp Extends a Cordial Invitation to the Northerners.

ASKS THE LORD TO FORGIVE 'EM

He Thinks if He Had a Pension He Could Love Everybody—He Is Against Pensions, However.

It looks like everybody is running over with love about these times in these parts. The Grand Army brought down great rivers of it to Louisville and overflowed the city. Then it came on to Chattanooga and flooded the town, and then to Chickamauga and submerged the great battlefield, and thence to Atlanta, and had enough left to moisten the torrid soul and cause Clara Meer to rise several inches. We like this—we all like fraternal relations. Our hospitality is unbound to our friends and the remotest sign of recognition is given a welcome. There are no people as emotional and as friendly by nature as ours. Southern hospitality is a proverb. But it must not be abused. We demand a return of what we give. We are the same people who were before the war. There is no change in our politics or our religion, but we are tolerant and forgiving and will always stand on our high ground and shake hands and make friends. We welcome this visitation of our northern brethren and hope it may result in more harmony between the sections. If it induces a few thousands to domicile among us it will do good. Nothing will ever convince and convert a northerner but a few years spent among us in social and business life. They must get away from their preachers, editors and their schools. Most of those teach hate instead of love. The north does not understand us yet and there were two orators at Chickamauga who were sincere enough to tell the truth without disguise. Governor Woodbury of Vermont, spoke the New England sentiment when he said they would still teach their children that we were wrong in the fight. And Governor Turner of Tennessee reported that we would teach our children that we were right in the fight, and will go to our graves in that faith." Both were honest in their utterances. The last was provoked to reply and did it manfully.

Sometimes I have doubted whether there was any good to come of these gushing gatherings, for however-so-much the speakers may talk of friend and reconciliation, the old antagonism that culminated in the late war still maintains among the masses of the people, both north and south. The braggadocio of the north does not set well on the south, considering that it took 180,000 of men four years to conquer one-fourth that number. If they were truly friendly and considerate they would stop pressuring their soldiers or else would propose to do so. We not only willing but anxious to make friends, but there never will be any real good faith as we have to pension our own soldiers and help to pension theirs. Love is a good thing but it takes two to make it. Christianity has never yet gotten its converts to that heavenly frame of mind and heart that will make them love their enemies. The best we can do is to say Lord have mercy on them and forgive them, for we want them to say you rob had just a good excuse for fighting as we did. Then we want them to begin to pension our soldiers. They ought to give us back ration, as that would break the government, and we will give them that much. We have gotten along without it and I can do so again. But the speakers were kind enough to say that both sides fought on principle for what they believed to be right, and if that is so then wives are entitled to the same rewards. The truth is, that neither side is entitled to the discount upon patriotism. I don't mean pensions to those who were utterly disloyal by the war and are on the charity of the public. They are not one in ten of the pensioners, state or national. Thomas Hart Benton called in the whole system a new departure when in 1861 he opposed the grant of \$20,000 to President Lincoln's widow. Said he: "This is a new page opened in the book of our public expenditures, and this new departure will lead us into the bottomless gulf of pensions and gratuities."

Well, here a gulf, an awful gulf. The government has to foster and protect all the whisky business to review us enough to pay the pensions. I saw two of the commissioners yesterday. I sat behind them in the car and heard them talking in their native English. They were good, solid Dutchmen and talked about Kennesaw as we traveled to the base. One said: "I was wounded right over here in those woods, and when I got to the station the other said: 'Dis is Pie Shanty, dere is a fine spring over there an I fill my canteen and no did all de boys and den de capen say: 'Tayo, you must double quick now, for we'll be hell to pay at de foot of dat mountain and shore ure dure was—dat is de hottest place I ever was in and I

got my pension right over dare. De rebels fight like de devil for dat mountain, but we tank 'em every time—dey fight and we tank. Mine goodness, I wish I had dat spring on my farm."

But we must all love another if we can. I am strainin' myself all the time. Love is the best thing in the world. Love to God and love to man. "Love rules the camp, the court, the grove."

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights, Whatever stirrings of mortal frame."

All are but ministers of Love.

And feed his sacred flame."

If love could prevail everywhere what a beautiful world would we have! I saw my old friend, Judge Richard H. Clark, yesterday and he looked cheerful but tired, very tired. Every day he sits on the bench and hears cases where there was no love, but rather selfishness and hate. From day to day he has to look upon the dark side of life and the devil is on the floor and the judge is on the bench. That is not right. The devil ought to try his own cases. He gets up all the trouble and good men have to pay for it.

But I am for the invasion. Let the yankees come down and see us a little later when we have won the war. Massachusetts has already opened her eyes and is bringing her cotton mills down south. She is planting \$600,000 now at home. Other New England states will come in due season and plant manufactures closer to our cotton. But I am astonished at Mr. Woodbury's conduct. He sent to Boston a convention that was ever held was held at Hartford in 1820 and Vermont was represented in it. The convention was to form a New England confederacy, but Massachusetts kicked the scheme over and it died for want of money.

New Englanders will never teach their children that secession was wrong. It may have been inopportune, but that a state has the right to secede was the doctrine of the founders of the government from Madison down, and even Daniel Webster declared so in his speech at Capron Springs, the greatest speech ever made. New England denounced him for it, but he maintained it to the last.

But let us all have peace and let us love one another just as hard as we can. If I had a comfortable pension I think I could love everybody.

BILL ARP.

CANCER VANQUISHED.

The Final Overthrow of Malignant Blood Disorders—What Is Out of the Blood Must Be Driven Out of the Blood.

New York, September 28.—(Special to The Atlanta Constitution)—No item brought before the medical congress recently held in this city, received more attention or elicited comment than the report of the meeting of cancer tumor and all malignant blood disorders recently announced in the press dispatches, has from every quarter with good reason. It is well known that vegetable remedies and not the knife and scalpel, cure.

The best thing is Mr. Conway is one of the best detectives that has ever worked here. During the ten days he worked he did an estimable amount of good by spotting and exposing the crooks of the city. He knows perhaps as many crooks as any detective in the country and when they began to arrive in Atlanta at the opening of the exposition he took a stand at the union depot and halted them. By his knowledge of the suspicious individuals he was able to identify them to the police of the city and its visitors at the very first.

On last Saturday night eleven of the crooked characters known to the officers of the country came in from the Chattanooga encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and before Sunday morning Mr. Conway and Detective Barrett had them bound and ready for trial. The men have since been sent out of the city in parties of two and three each and given orders to steer clear of Atlanta in the future. One of the men is now being held for the theft of some valuable jewelry in Chattanooga before leaving for Atlanta. He is a tried crook and will be sent back to Tennessee for trial today.

The men arrested were undoubtedly crooks of the first water. They confessed to it. Their pictures are in the rogues' galleries of the country and had not been taken by the city's police. The people would have suffered from their depredations. The men acknowledged that they came to Atlanta for the purpose of working the city on account of the big crowds expected here. The officers say that each one of them sent away will pass the word along the line of crooks that Atlanta is safe and that they are sure to stay away from here. By that means much good has been done by Detective Conway. None of the city officers could take charge of the men before they got in their work, for the reason that they did not know the men as did Detective Conway.

The men of the police and chairman of the board of commissioners will look about for other outside detectives today. The board authorized them to take the matter up at its meeting Thursday and they will probably get together on it today. The necessary force will be gathered with which the crooks of the country is acknowledged on every side. The detective department will be badly crippled without one or more men to point out the thieves and cut-throats when they begin to arrive in droves, which they are sure to do, according to the officers. Just as we have from the police chief and chairman Johnson will secure men for work here remains to be seen.

The Federation of Trades, at whose instance Conway was dismissed, declared against non-residents for police or detective duty in Atlanta, and in the first place among the members of the board of commissioners will be centered on the city of Atlanta and the exhibits there, and to some extent on the whole southern portion of the United States.

Every industry in the southern portion of the country is seen to be supported by its fruits, and will be the object of admiration by the visitors not only during the exposition, but for some time to come.

The benefits to be reaped by the south are almost incalculable. Capital and labor will be attracted, investigation will be made and a large amount of capital will become engaged in business in the southern part of the country, which will result in the development of its resources and eventually in building a volume of commercial interest many times greater than is now enjoyed.

To the many enterprising business men who have decided to remain and may bring the exposition to its highest perfection which it now enjoys much credit must be given, but the greater honor of making the exposition possible does not belong to them, but to the newspapers of the land; to the unceasing labor of newspaper writers, and to the enterprise of news publishers.

Ever since the exposition was first talked of the newspapers of the entire country have united in furthering the idea, and to them is undoubtedly due the greatest amount of credit. And this fact is recognized by the railroad and banking institutions of the public. It realized that without aid and influence of the newspapers and their makers the exposition could not have been.

Newspaper men are identified with every department of the exposition; they are in most of the important offices positions and they are among the leaders in Atlanta who are doing all in their power to entertain the large number of visitors and send them away with the best possible opinion of the exposition, Atlanta and the south.

The newspapers have also stood ready to see that justice was done in arranging for the payment of fares and preventing many schemes in which they could be imposed over, notably preventing the increase of street car fares from five to ten cents.

Thus American newspapermen has shown its power and enterprise. It will receive the credit due it, and its fame will become more strongly established, not only in the hemisphere, but throughout the entire world.

Taken during gestation it robs child-birth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" and telling how to cure them with house-remedies, to cents (stamps) to cover postage. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHO WILL IT BE?

Wanted: An Outside Detective To Point Out Crooks Here.

PINKERTON'S NEEDN'T APPLY

Chief Connolly and Chairman Johnson Looking About for a Successor to the Discharged Detective.

M. J. Conway, the Pinkerton detective who was given his walking papers by the board of police commissioners at its special meeting, called for the purpose Thursday afternoon, is still in the city. He has ceased the performance of the duty for which he was engaged during the exposition period, but it is very likely that his salary of \$6 a day is going on and will continue to do so until the close of the exposition, despite the fact that his services have been dispensed with.

Mr. Conway was engaged with the understanding that he should work here during the exposition, and when William A. Pinkerton sent him to Atlanta it was with that view. Now that he has been turned down and relieved from duty it is said that the city will be liable for the salary it agreed to pay Mr. Conway for the three months of the exposition. That salary at \$6 per day will amount to something like \$900 for the full time, which amount will have to be expended without the city receiving a bit of service from it.

Chief Connolly telephoned the head of the Pinkerton agency, William A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, of the action of the board of commissioners Thursday afternoon. In his telegram the chief stated that Mr. Conway's services had been very satisfactory, in fact, the detective was given the highest recommendation. Mr. Pinkerton was informed that the board had accepted Mr. Conway's resignation from the department and desired the agency to submit its bill of expenses. It is very probable that Mr. Pinkerton will send down a little bill demanding about \$900 a day or two. He telegraphed Chief Connolly yesterday to send Mr. Conway's bill, and his services were not needed here, stating that he always had a place for the detective.

The pleasant news is that the new discovery is that is not new. For many years past physicians have been investigating a disease known now of the city, has patiently, persistently followed investigations with but one goal in view. At an estimable expenditure of time and money, he has followed the life histories of thousands of cases of cancer, tumor and all malignant blood disorders recently announced in the press dispatches, has from every quarter with good news that vegetable remedies and not the knife and scalpel, cure.

The best thing is Mr. Conway is one of the best detectives that has ever worked here. During the ten days he worked he did an estimable amount of good by spotting and exposing the crooks of the city. He knows perhaps as many crooks as any detective in the country and when they began to arrive in Atlanta at the opening of the exposition he took a stand at the union depot and halted them. By his knowledge of the suspicious individuals he was able to identify them to the police of the city and its visitors at the very first.

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Hornets and Bloomers.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

Now it's been that have attacked a woman in bloomers. The author of the article says as unprogressive as some Atlanta ministers.

A Duet and No Audience.

From The Cedarwood, Ga., Standard.

"The Poor Devil" is the title of a new song. It is said to be intended as a duet and no audience. If it is successful it will be a tight squeeze.

Copeland Treatment Cures

In All Long Standing Catarrhal Affections

Where Patients Can Be Induced to Take a Full and Complete Course of Treatment.

Catarrh of the Head and Eyes.

Rheumatic Tortures.

We have proven beyond a shadow of doubt that catarrh affections are positively curable by proper treatment, if patients will only take sufficient interest in themselves to receive a full and complete course of treatment. The great trouble is but few patients are willing to keep the treatment long enough to get the benefit. The majority are satisfied with temporary relief, and in such instances the trouble often returns with each succeeding winter. This is what leads to the belief by many that catarrh is incurable.

Catarrh is curable, permanently cured, and can be induced to take a full and complete course of treatment until the tissues are brought to a perfectly healthy condition. For a proof of its permanency we refer to hundreds of cured patients in Atlanta and vicinity.



Miss Anna Mooney, of Atlanta, Ga., says: For years I have suffered tortures from catarrh, principally in the head and eyes. On several occasions I have been confined for days in a dark room, owing to the excessive pain and inflammation of the eyes. I can't bear the sight of both eyes, on account of ulceration of the corneas. After a short course of treatment with the Copeland physician am I entirely cured. I have had no headache or rheumatic cramps and can't walk, have them bring you to the Copeland Medical Institute.

You Can Be Cured at Home.

If you cannot come to Drs. Copeland & Howald's offices, send for a symptom blank and be treated at home. If you wish to visit the doctor's offices or write to them, it will cost you nothing.

Are You Coming to the Exposition?

Or are you visiting it? We'd be glad to have you call and will remind you that consultation is free, and our welcome is always to be relied upon.

Drs. Copeland & Howald,

Rooms 315 and 316 Kaiser Building, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

Saved One Bottle of Morphine in Six Days.

New York, March 22, 1885.—Dr. J. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I have a chronic habit of trying to smoke, and a rheumatic crimp and can't walk, have them bring you to the Copeland Medical Institute.

P. M. McELROY.

WE'RE NOT CONTENT

LAP

DO YOU KNOW WOOD?

Dr. David T. Day Tells About the Display of Forestry.

RICHES OF MINES AND FORESTS

A Word About the Wealth in North Carolina Hills.

GEORGIA'S FINE SHOW OF ROCKS

An Interesting Piece of Terra Cotta Made from the Mud of the Exposition Grounds.

From the east as a point of view, Atlanta is the industrial, social and climatic gateway of the south. Looking at it from the south, it is the gateway to the mining wealth of the Appalachian system. This includes gold and the granites of the Blue Ridge, the coal and petroleum regions on the west slope of the Alleghenies and between those mountain ranges the great limestone valley from Alabama to New York with its wealth of coal, limestone and all the elements for the great iron industry which has already been developed.

This makes it appropriate to use the occasion of the Cotton States and International exposition for a systematic showing of the mineral resources of this region; but any exposition covering such a large territory must necessarily fall of completeness, and in selecting material for this display careful thought must be given to the extent of the resources available. It is just the opposite now when prospecting should be encouraged in those states. The price of crude oil will not greatly decline, and if the common people can be made familiar with the appearance of the crude oil already found on the farms and appreciate by the collection of three hundred kinds of refined products from the same source, it will bring forward the material which is to make more wealth for this city than all the gold, diamonds and pearls in the south. There are other valuable displays, one from Pennsylvania, of which I have not time to speak, as it is not all in place.

DAVID T. DAY,
Chief of Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, United States Geological Survey, Washington.

of coal yields 20 pounds of sulphate ammonia, 50 pounds of the tar and waste gases for fuel to the amount of \$300 per foot of illuminating gas, the by-products will more than pay the whole expense. The introduction of coke ovens would be a self-evident proposition but for a prejudice which older furnace men have against the coke thus produced. Prejudice which is at present not justified. The coke here shown from the by-product oven is a blast furnace coke. If the exposition can remove that unfavorable impression it will be alone worth all the "Terrace City" has cost.

The iron ore resources of the south lack systematic arrangement because they are scattered over many state buildings, but together they are of great value and especially valuable in the Alabama display by Mr. Charles Bowmen, in which the Birmingham district is shown by a relief map upon such a scale that only the relative positions of the deposits are shown. But the detailed technique of the operating plants is extended even to trackage. In copper there are modern methods is a model contributed by Virginia, showing the first blast furnace of the United States which Governor Spotswood built on the banks of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. After a prosperous run for many years the furnace was not only abandoned, but all other iron manufacturers were discouraged by the English in favor of their own coke and iron making went further south to the small peninsula, Pennsylvania Dutch. Had Virginia and her neighbors instead of sending of the iron to England to be finished in the implements, she would have been a great iron producer today. May Alabama repeat the lesson.

The petroleum wells of Overton county, Tennessee, and the adjoining fields in Kentucky receive more attention than the present product distilled. But the value of the rock cement is well shown, because it is just the opposite now when prospecting should be encouraged in those states. The price of crude oil will not

greatly decline, and if the common people can be made familiar with the appearance of the crude oil already found on the farms and appreciate by the collection of three hundred kinds of refined products from the same source, it will bring forward the material which is to make more wealth for this city than all the gold, diamonds and pearls in the south. The region is not new. The earliest recorded mining in the United States was the aboriginal excavation for mica in North Carolina. The earliest white mining work was also the production of gold in the same state, and from that time to the present the mineral resources of the south have been well known. They are with and expand with more or less profitably. The field is well known and the matter of instructing by an exhibit within the limitations of any exposition is an apparently hopeless task, and the project of increasing the attendance at an exposition by the glitter of a mineral exhibit is neither easy nor desirable. Nevertheless the project of a study of the mineral resources of the southern states was well planned, and hope that much could be learned even by the expert if the exhibits could be arranged to establish the good quality of many mineral deposits lately discovered, and again, to demonstrate that the quantity of many deposits is sufficient for commercial purposes. The exhibits have undertaken to show also in an interesting way how many cases there are in the south where valuable deposits of minerals are so situated as to be easily accessible to each other. Of course this is true, especially of the coal, iron and limestone in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and Birmingham, but it is a fact which is not well known that sulphur and salt, the two great bases of all great chemical industries, are closely associated in Louisiana, and that petroleum, which needs the sulphur acid for its refining, is also located in the same state.

All the great industrial exhibit may benefit the experienced investor. But in spite of general belief this experienced capitalist is not the most important factor in mineral development. The ignorant speculator, with more or less energy and some money is the factor of grave importance. He continually invests small amounts in hope of fortune, and ignorantly meddles with the great and established prospecting ground in its western portion for sapphires, rubies, spinels, emeralds and the unique gem, hidrite, the lithium emerald. But the general public has much to learn concerning the appearance of these gems in the rough and the associated minerals which indicate their presence. Besides this are instructive labels giving all the guidance possible to make geologists and practical business men most beautiful gem displays. A blue boy of great value from Mitchell peak, Alexander county, North Carolina. Near it is also a large emerald, a doubly terminated crystal weighing 8 ounces. It is three inches by nearly two thick, but the label stated that while it is one of the largest ever found the flaws give it far less value than two smaller ones near by. The array of gems which this is, especially of the coal, iron and limestone at one end of which the diamond is also located in the same state.

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For this purpose the exhibit begins with four large sections or cuts across the Appalachian system. This shows the general conditions which govern the lay of the land in mineral distribution. Then the floor is levelled away and on it are grouped the actual substances which these sections illustrate. By walking in one direction the arrangement is by minerals and in the other by states.

The most striking feature is made by the industry which has made the most money for the south—the production of coal.

The only instructive feature which a piece of coal exhibits is the thickness of the vein upon which the quality of the product depends, assuming that the quality is as right, therefore the unit size is the thickness of the vein. The effect is appealing. It is a collection that has never been made before. There are two long rows of coal sections at one end of which is the big vein of the Cumberland field in Maryland and West Virginia. The object is to represent this field it was necessary to take out the coal at a high, and weighing five tons—the largest piece of coal ever taken out of the earth. This considerable enterprise is reinforced by a collection of views of the region showing the coal producing plants in the Elk Garden and the fields of the upper Potowomoy.

Knowing coal fields show the next largest section, and this is the Elk Garden, with some slate, quartz, etc. The comparison also goes into the coke which the coal yields, and of these the brightest and most creditable specimens are from Kentucky.

Burns the largest single piece of coal mined, West Virginia sends a case which is most instructive for the future development of the coal and coke industry. It contains a collection of the by-products obtained in coking West Virginia coal. There is no question but that the coal ovens must be saved in the near future and the south offers a gratifying example of what can be done. The case shows that one ton of coal the yield of coke by the ordinary hives over 60 per cent, while with the hy-product oven the Bunt-Solvey type the coke yield is 80 per cent of the coal used. While each ton

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
The Largest Stock of Fine Diamonds
in the South.
And the Lowest Prices.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

To show the enormous amounts even marketed a statistical column has been erected showing the amount of wood and lumber produced every year in every second of time in the year in the southern states. What this quantity denotes cannot best be read by comparing the column of wood with the column opposite, which shows the output of minerals for one minute of time, i.e., equivalent of the column of wood.

Finally, the outcome of all this timber cutting, the second shows the reckless deforestation, the outcome of all this timber cutting, the second shows the typical southern hill farm covered with its protective forest cover, eroded and gullied by the rushing waters, which have washed away the soil and exposed the bare forest floor. The second model shows the method of recuperating such a farm, and the third shows it should be done in the same locations and locations of field, forest and pasture.

"The farm lost," and "the farm regained," the appropriate paraphrase of Milton's

the Plastic Bend.

In order to induce a trolley current to

make its return along the rail it is usual to connect the latter with copper wires called bonds. Great difficulty has been experienced in attaching these bonds to the metal parts of the rail and the rail itself will not be impressed by contraction and expansion, the jar of travel, or rust and dirt. In what is called the "plastic bond," a new thing, a soft, paste-like compound is used to conduct the current from each rail to a flat iron bar or rail-bar, which is bolted to the rail. The rail-bar is connected to the main rail by means of rivets. The surfaces of rail and bar are cleared by a scraper or emery wheel, and then rubbed with an anti-rust amalgam or alloy. A flat ring of cork, five-eighths of an inch thick and having an inside diameter of one-half inch, is surrounded by a thin sheet of lead, which is soldered to the steel and the sheet is then insulated by means of an insulating cement. The core is filled with the plastic conducting material inclosed in a steel spring, which squeezes it out sideways and then the splice bar is bolted down over the cork and composition so as to make the joint permanent. The plastic material always remains soft.

Forest Resources Abused.

The water color emblem of the American Forestry Association surrounding the bus and its president, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, is a model of a tree-planing machine and a model of a log. The tree is a large pine, and the log is a large pine. The tree is living and suggests the long time it takes to grow a tree to commercial size. All these exhibits grouped together in the center of the hall are a great success. No one can miss the fine work of Pinchot in revealing the head of Frederick Douglass and that of an old slave in terra cotta on the negro building. This is only exceeded in excellence by the terra cotta group on the firemen's building, and by a life-sized lion on which the tawny color of the hide is given by a wash of color of the natural clay. The clay clay is to be Atlanta's future story. Can the exposition "Clay City" and while the people may protest, it will bring forward the material which is to make more wealth for this city than all the gold, diamonds and pearls in the south. There are other valuable displays, one from Pennsylvania, of which I have not time to speak, as it is not all in place.

DAVID T. DAY,

From the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, and Chief of the International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. Morris.

Glass.

There is no manufactured substance, with the possible exception of paper, that comes more into use than glass. Manufactured before the Christian era, it has for many centuries been of prime necessity to humanity of all ages. It is the greatest of all arts and sciences. We can literally "live in glass houses" constructed of glass bricks, which, being non-conductors, render the dwellings cool in summer and warm in winter. These glass bricks are of any desired color and shape and practically indestructible.

We can "live in glass houses," but we can also glass glasses. Glass, of fine quality is as readily spun and woven as the lustre of our cotton plant. Shoes, neckties, collars, cuffs, shawls, ribbons, and even that crowning glory of woman-kind, the bonnet, are made entirely of glass. Glasses, ostrich plumes, etc., all glass.

Glass furniture of almost every description is made of glass. Glass is put into practical usefulness on railroads. Cut glass is yet an attraction on our sideboards, but if that American invention, pressed glass, progresses as it has done in the last few years, the charm of cut will be lost in the equally perfect and brilliant pressed glass bowls, decanters and dishes. Gems, even the diamond, are so closely imitated by glass that the diamond is often difficult to distinguish.

A remarkable exhibit from Michigan of veneers of the finest early woods, in sizes, such as have never before been polished, shows the remarkable beauty of these curious grains, which are a special dispensation of Providence to the woods of the United States.

From these displays the student of southern forest resources can learn that for variety of kind, of quality and of appearance no other country can vie with the woods of the south. This statement is not vitiated even by the most attractive display of the Argentine Republic, which occupies the entire east wall of our building with its magnificently polished specimens which are the richest in color, but being mostly of some little variety of grain and hard to the touch, are not equal to ours.

As a physician listens to the action of the heart, so in the human body by means of a stethoscope, so the pump doctor listened by means of a phonograph to the throbs and pulsations of the pump that is wanted, is cut into any desired shape by the copper wheel of the electrician. The remarkable size to which some of the species attain—especially the tulip poplar and the cherry, both of which will now soon be exterminated; the ash, oak and hemlock—is illustrated by exhibits from North Carolina. The beauty of color and grain is shown in the exhibits from Arkansas and in a series of highly polished columns, which link the center aisle, adding dignity to the otherwise rustic architecture.

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As a physician listens to the action of the heart, so in the human body by means of a stethoscope, so the pump doctor listened by means of a phonograph to the throbs and pulsations of the pump that is wanted, is cut into any desired shape by the copper wheel of the electrician. The remarkable size to which some of the species attain—especially the tulip poplar and the cherry, both of which will now soon be exterminated; the ash, oak and hemlock—is illustrated by exhibits from North Carolina. The beauty of color and grain is shown in the exhibits from Arkansas and in a series of highly polished columns, which link the center aisle, adding dignity to the otherwise rustic architecture.

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THIS IS

WOMAN'S BUSY DAY

Conducted by MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOME SALIENT FEATURES
OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Every room in the woman's building is filled with objects of interest, but as its very central meaning there must be some individual thing of particular importance to the progress or past history of the sex. In the Baltimore room, for instance, with its highbed colonial furnishings and its many well chosen examples of art, the embroideries sent by the Decorative Art Society of Baltimore, Mrs. William Reed established this organization some two years ago, and it has quickly attained the reputation of being a society where the work is of high excellence. From the beginning Mrs. Reed insisted that no piece of embroidery of any description should be accepted unless designed by the artist and perfectly executed; the design, of course, must be unique and artistic and one in present favor. This standard was carried out to the letter, and the result today is seen in the exquisite examples shown in the Baltimore room from that school. The school is now self-supporting and offers to the soft fingers and artistic taste of the first-class needewomen every opportunity for earning an excellent livelihood.

In the New York room the central interest perhaps lies in the achievement of this bit of wood carving and said:

"Well, if my little girl can do such work, other girls can."

And with that idea Benn Pittman opened his school for women, which has prospered marvelously up to date. In this room I must not forget to mention hand in hand with this art the Rockwood potteries from the school established by Mrs. Bellamy Storer. The examples of woman's work in the ceramic art shown here are wonder-

dful.

The women of our state are accomplished in the industrial arts of pottery and wood carving and she will give you a practical illustration of their achievements which will open your eyes to the progress of the sex in these lines. Cincinnati has a great room; every object it contains is the work of women, and is, moreover, a perfect example of its kind. The object perhaps of most meaning is a small mahogany table which some twelve years ago proved an inspiration for the first school of wood carving for women in this country. The table was done by Miss Pittman, who, through her decoration of the Cincinnati room at Chicago, attained a national recognition. Her father saw

this bit of wood carving and said:

"Well, if my little girl can do such work, other girls can."

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dful.

The annex is now nearly completed, and is extremely pretty exteriorly, while the interior is splendidly arranged for exhibit purposes. The room given over to the representation of professional women through their works and their pictures, will be full of interest to all who have at heart the progress of the sex. This exhibit will show what women have done in all the arts and sciences, and a feature will also be made of prominent singers and actresses.

The Macon room is completely furnished and is full of artistic and interesting things. Miss Andrews' practical demonstration of scientific cooking in the beautifully appointed electric kitchen will probably draw a larger crowd of women onlookers than anything at the exposition.

The model school, next door to the annex, is complete and in working order, and the creole kitchen, just behind, is gathering every day a great patronage.

All these are part of the woman's department and in the north gallery of the stately art temple on the hill one finds the art exhibit of the women artists, which had to be placed there on account of inadequate space in the woman's building. This art exhibit is most creditable, and, indeed, a more interesting collection of woman's achievements in painting was never gathered together.

Madelaine Lemoire has a wonderful conception of Ophelia painted in that soft, yet strongly imaginative style which characterizes her work. The face is the epitome of all that drowning madness one has in dreams. One hand clutches at the willows on the bank, the other holds a wreath of flowers. The light and shadow are wonderfully handled; the flesh tints and drapery exquisite. Mr. Bradley met Madelaine Lemoire in Paris. She is a tall, distinguished-looking young French woman, and her manners are gracious and charming. She lives in pretty feminine apartments; her studio is furnished in old style, and filled with foreign curios and works of art.

To look at the airy little out-of-door picture and the long panel of lightly decorative passion flowers from the brush of Louise Abbema one would never suspect that the artist affected masculine airs and attire, but she does. She wears wide trousers and a soft ruffled silk shirt in her studio, and her conventional costume is as manly as the tops of Isadora Ruben in "The Politician." She has quick little manly airs, too—at least the manly airs of a Frenchman, which are not in themselves strictly masculine. She has a trim little house in the new part of Paris and everything about her is neat as a pin. She is just a bit like Sara Bernhardt in faul contour, and her hair is crinkly, too, but black. She is a real French woman and her manliness, like all the affectations of the French people, is nothing more than a big, delicious, dainty joke.

Mrs. McMonies is an American artist living in Paris, and she has two fine canvases in the woman's art collection. One of them—"Afternoon Tea," an outdoor study of two girls on a veranda—is full of graceful strength and beauty. The atmosphere, the chiaroscuro, the technique are all first class. The girls, in their translucent trailing gowns, are exquisite; so is the sunshine falling athwart their frocks and faces, as are the thin porcelain teacups. The picture is fragrant with the scent of pine roses, radiant with the gold of sunshines and youth.

Cecilia Beaux is a Philadelphia girl. She handles her ideas with power and fitness. She paints in the broad style. In this collection she has three charming pictures, one the portrait of a young girl, the other a dark-eyed child in a white frock and broad-brimmed hat, and third an odd study of a thin, mysterious-eyed woman with a black cat on her shoulder. The background is blue Japanese stuff and the whole thing suggests that Whistler must have been her master or at least her patron saint in art.

A. B. McCloskey has a charming study of white chrysanthemums against a dull blue background, but the most delightful examples of her individual work, perhaps, are to be found in the water-color exhibited in the main hall. The study of a child in a daisy field is full of spring time, sunshine and color. It is simply exquisite. And the picture of the same wee mite shows her rocking her baby to sleep and, still another reveals the demure face and prim little Greenaway figure out for a walk.

The two McCloskey portraits, one of Mrs. Walter Taylor and the other of their little girl, a painting which had the honor of being hung on the line at the Paris salon, are at the west end of this gallery, one of the most advantageous spaces in the entire building.

The Connecticut room has some fine examples of wood carving, the especially interesting one among these being a panel bearing the coat of arms of Governor John M. Trumbull, one of the first colonial gov-

ernors. This room is also panelled with quaint little water colors under glass representing dainty ladies and court gentlemen. The central panel of the lid shows two bleeding hearts pierced through with arrows—a simbolic emblem for the poor prisoner and the time in which he lived.

The most interesting thing in the room fitted up in oriental style to display the work of the women of Columbus, Ga., is a collection of Indian relics recently unearthed in Cherokee county. These consist of ornaments of aboriginal women; the pottery made and decorated by their hands and their Buddhist gods gods.

The women of the south who believe that their greatest advancement lies in industrial endeavor will tell you that one of the most interesting exhibits is that in the Kentucky room. This consists of silk fabrics woven by the Shaker women at Mount Pleasant. It is the only industry of its kind in the south, and the cloths which come from these looms are really wonderful in design and texture. Among them is a cloth of gold as fine as any altar piece that hung in Solomon's temple. The industry is one which is sure to prosper throughout the south.

If you ask the creole woman in charge of the New Orleans room what is the most important exhibit there, she will probably show you the fan or mantilla of the Spanish dirt, or point with pride to a quaint bit of mahogany. Don't take her seriously, however, but look at the curtains and draperies and ask her who made them. She will give an indignant sort of a reply:

"Ze Arcadians." And if you will inquire further she will tell you that this is a colony of Canadian women in lower Louisiana who have been carrying on this in-



MRS. JOSEPH READ.

The Efficient Chairman of the New York Department of the Woman's Building.

women in music through original composition.

In the decorative art department the greatest object lesson relating to the industries of women is to be found in an intelligible study of the collection of lace loaned by Professor Wilson, of Washington. D. C. Lace making is one industry that from time immemorial has belonged to women. Men have wrought and created great tapestries and textile fabrics; they have won the way to fame by the fashions of frocks and bonnets; they have been great cooks, but never have masculine fingers woven into perfect pattern the most feminine of feminine adornments.

In this collection lace making is traced from its crudest state, where the meshes were still and heavy-hued as a fish net, to its finest perfection as shown in these wonderful examples of round point and valenciennes, the weaving of a yard of which takes the lace maker one long month of weary toil. Lace is the veritable expression of the painstaking patience and refinement in feminine art.

The decorative art department in this building ought really to be called the department of decorative arts and curios, because there are any number of interesting collections to be found here in the way of miniatures, jewels, embroidery, etc., that have never before been shown at an exposition. Among these are splendid priest's robes completely patterned in massive embroidery of gold and silver, woven by the abbesses of the fourteenth century. In a dainty little cabinet there is a jewel box with a pathetic history; it was carved from meat bones by a prisoner in the Bastille during the reign of terror. The lid and sides are panelled with quaint little water colors under glass representing dainty ladies and court gentlemen. The central panel of the lid shows two bleeding hearts pierced through with arrows—a simbolic emblem for the poor prisoner and the time in which he lived.

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MRS. W. D. GRANT,
Whose Department of Inventions Will
Prove One of the Most Interesting
of all.

This room is also furnished with carpets and curtains woven by women, and the walls on light-blue silk tapestry were especially brought for the room by the women of the silk factory in South Manchester.

The most unique and attractive souvenir which will be sold during the exposition is the Mrs. Joseph Thompson paper doll, designed and printed by Caroline C. Lovell.

The receptacle for it is the woman's building in miniature. This has an envelope and an easel at the back, and looks like a dainty Christmas card. Imagine the surprise and delight of a little girl upon finding this mysterious envelope and drawing therefrom the president of the woman's building herself, clad in a pretty pink mauve house gown, and on a piece

women occupy spaces about the gallery on the upper floor and they will undoubtedly form the central feature of the entire building. They furnish an object lesson that the women of the south want and surely need.

Indeed, they illustrate most potently the woman movement of the south, which is distinctly industrial. Through the industries which women can pursue by their own firesides must this country work out its salvation. When the farm wife shall raise her own silk worms and weave from them the beautiful garments, when the daughter shall carve and design the furniture of her home; when their hands shall fashion from the red Georgia clay vessels of fair form and design, then will the southern woman come into her inheritance, her kingdom of practical achievement and that realization of ideal beauty which her land has laid in her soul.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOME PERSONALITIES IN
THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The first suggestion made to the exposition committee was that the woman's department should be a separate department.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the professional work of women, has an interesting exhibit that illustrates the progress of her sex in every line of advanced and progressive endeavor. She has been secured to represent the woman's department.

Miss Nellie Peters Black is the

representative of the women's department.

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Blankets and Comforts.

A full size 10-4 Blanket, limited quantity left, pair, 49c.
\$2.00 good quality, full size Blankets by the pair, \$1.19.
\$2.50 10-5 all wool Blankets, special value, \$1.48.
\$3.50 11-4 all wool Blankets, unequalled, \$1.08.
\$6.50 California all wool Blankets, grand value, \$2.98.
\$7.50 California all wool Blankets, special, \$3.98.
\$10.00 California all wool Blankets, beauties, \$4.98.
We have just received over 1,000 sample Comfortables from one of the largest mills in the East. We bought them cheap and you can own them cheaper than the average merchant can buy them. If you haven't money enough to invest in these necessities at present, pay one-fourth the amount and secure them.

Linens.

Turkey oil red Damask, only 19c.
60c bleached linen 54 inch Damask, 29c.
66 inch cream linen Damask, 49c.
75c linen bleached Damask, 49c.
\$1.25 German satin Damask, 75c.
\$1.50 linen Table Covers, special, 49c.
36 inch full size towels, 4c.
25c all linen Towels, at 10c.
39c all linen crash Towels, 19c.
39c all linen damask Towels, 19c.
39c fringed Napkins, now 19c.
50c all linen Napkins for 29c.
75c all linen Napkins, at 49c.
\$1.25 all linen Napkins for 75c.
\$2.00 German damask Napkins, 98c.
Good all linen Crash, 5 7-8c.
12c all linen Crash, now 7 7-8c.
We have on hand about 100 remnants, in linen damask running from 1-2 to 5 yards at a great sacrifice.

Linings and Findings.

Best skirt Cambric made, 3 1-2c.
Good waist Linings now 5c.
Plain and barred Crinolines, 7c.
Best 10 and 12 inch Bones, 5c.
Best patent Hook and Eyes, 5c.
3 yards best Bone Casings for 5c.
4 yards best Velvetine Bindings, 8c.
25c Cordette Bindings for 19c.
Gilbert's best Pearlyines at 9c.
Anti-Fiber Chamois, now 25c.
Best all linen Grass Cloth, 9c.
Best all linen Canvas, 15c.

Special.

Don't fail to see the new "Wireine" Skirt Stiffener, better than hair or grass cloth and much cheaper.

Wool Dress Goods.

10 pieces fancy Plaid Suitings, worth 19c, for 10c.
15 pieces fancy Jacquard Suitings, 35c quality, only 19c.
39c Cashmeres and fancy Sicilians only 19c.
49c Cashmere, Serge and Tartan Plaids for 25c.
25 pieces Scotch Tweed, Boucle and Plaid, Bourette Suitings, nobby styles, 75c quality, 39c.
89c French Boucle and Tufted Bourette for 49c.
54-inch English Covert Cloth, illuminated effects, choice colors, \$1.25 value, for 59c.
\$1 Broadcloth 49c. \$1.89 Broadcloth 89c.
25 pieces imported Novelty Suitings, very choice, styles worth \$15 to \$25 per Suit, your choice Monday from 89c to \$1.48 per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

36 in. fig'd Brilliantines, worth 35c, for 19c.
49c plain and figured mohair Brilliantines, for 29c.
36 in. all wool Henrietta, 50c quality, only 25c.
59c French Surah and Serges, beautiful quality, only 29c.
46 in. silk finish Henrietta, worth 75c, for 39c.
40 pcs 69c and 75c Brilliantines and Sicilians, choice plain and fig'd effects, Monday's price, 39c.
Special: Lupin's French Tailor Serge for Skirts and Tailor Suits, \$1 quality, Monday, only 49c.
40 in. Imperial and Corkscrew Serges, \$1 quality, 49c.
\$1.25 French solid and Corkscrew Diagonal, 54 in. wide, magnificent quality, only 50c.

Silks

1 lot striped and changeable satin Surahs, worth 75c for 39c.
1 lot 38 in. china Silk, 89c quality, Monday, 39c.
3 pcs changeable Taffeta, \$1.25 quality, for Monday, 59c.
1 lot very choice styles in striped and changeable Silk, worth \$1 to \$1.25, only 50c.
A choice line of new Silks in striped, changeable and plaid effects, worth \$1.25 to \$1.75, bought cheap, and we will sell on Monday at 89c and 98c.
3 pcs \$1.25 black Satin Duchesse and Rhadame Satin, for Monday, only 69c.
\$1.89 Satin Duchesse, 25 in. wide, all silk, for 89c.
\$2.25 Royal Family Duchesse and gros grain, 25 in. wide, silk back and face, Monday's price, 98c.

Silks

200 \$5 black and navy 26-inch Kersey Capes, Fur trimmed, \$1.98.
150 \$6.98 black and navy double beaver braided Capes \$2.98.
50 \$7 Scotch Cloth Silk bound Capes, in tan, at \$3.25.
50 \$10 Plush Capes, Fur trimmed, 25 inches, at \$5.00.
24 \$12.50 black double Boucle Capes, very new, \$7.48.
10 \$25 Alaska Seal Capes, Silk lined, 27 inches, at \$9.98.
18 \$22 black Boucle double Capes, 27 inches, at \$12.48.
7 \$45.00 27-inch Seal Plush Capes, beauties, \$19.98.

Cloaks and Wraps.**Men's Fixings.**

50c unlaundried Shirts, now 25c.
\$1.00 unlaundried Shirts for 49c.
\$1.25 laundried Shirts at 75c.

\$1.50 laundried Shirts, special, 98c.
25c fast black Socks, 10c.
39c all linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.
50c black Teck Scarfs for 25c.
50c black 4-in-Hands now 25c.
The best linen Collar made, 10c.
\$2.50 Walking Canes, now 75c.
\$5.00 gne Silk Umbrellas at \$1.50.

Notions.

Best Spool Silks, 100-yd. spools, 4c.
3 cakes best Mexican Buttermilk Soap for 10c. Try it.

Castile Soap at 2c a cake.

Best Acme Complexion Buttermilk Soap, a very fine article, 5c.

All linen Scarfs, 72 inches, for 25c.
25c Embroideries, special, 5c.

1 1/2 square table Covers, at 39c.

Basting Cotton at 1c a spool.

Goodside Combs at 5c pair.

Curling Irons, all sizes, 5c.

Linen Thread, 25c a spool.

Counterpanes.

\$1.25 11-4 full size Counterpanes, worth \$1.25, on sale at 59c.

\$1.50 11-4 Marseilles finished Counterpanes, extra fine, at 75c.

\$2.00 fine Counterpanes for 98c.

SPECIAL NIGHT SALE.

Starting Tuesday, October 1st, we will keep our store until 9 o'clock, and will inaugurate a night sale, starting at 7:30 and closing at 9 o'clock. During these hours we will sell goods cheaper than we have ever sold them. Come Tuesday night and see "Our Special" Bargains. It means money in your pocket, and you are welcome at

E. M. BASS & CO.

Specials Monday.

Fine silvered Photograph Frames, worth 75c, two to a customer, at 10c each.
Half ounce Embroidery Silks, worth 25c, three to a customer, 5c each.

Gloves.

\$1.50 kid Gloves, all shades, 75c.
\$2 Kid Gloves, all sizes, 98c.
\$2.25 genuine Pique Kids at \$1.25.
\$2.50 best Kid Gloves made \$1.48. Remember we sell only guaranteed Gloves and at 40 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black Hose at 5c.
Children's ribbed Hose only 5c.
Ladies' seamless black Hose 10c.
39c Ladies' Silk finished Hose, full regular made and fast black, 10c.
50c Silk finished Hose now 25c.
69c Silk finished Hose for 39c.

Our Stock is large and complete, and buying and selling for the Spot Cash enables us to sell cheaper than many merchants can buy. We have doubled our force of salespeople to serve the crowds. Come Monday and every day next week. DON'T FORGET OUR NIGHT SALES, BEGINNING OCTOBER 1st. STRANGERS IN OUR CITY ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

THE LADIES' BAZAAR. E. M. BASS & CO., 37 WHITEHALL ST.

Continued from Sixth Page.

to which the governor of California appointed her and I predict for her the same success we received with our work with the defense due to the Golden State but with that fraternal spirit which is one of the rich graces of the southern people.

Mrs. Captain I. S. Boyd is chairman of the art congresses, which will be not only interesting but instructive.

Two prominent Ohio women who are here and will be active in the congresses are Mrs. Frances M. Baxter, of Lima, and Miss Fry, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Baxter has consented to give her address at the opening exercises tomorrow and has selected as her subject "American Art and Artists." She represents the Society of Associated Artists, of which Hamilton Gardner is president. Her lecture is a most interesting one, showing the fact that the art department contains so many works of American artists, and what she has to say will be of value to those who will study American art as it is shown there. Mrs. Baxter is an exceedingly able lecturer and her address is looked forward to with great interest.

Miss Fry will deliver an address on "American Potteries," illustrating what she has done with the pieces of the work of these potteries. She comes from a prominent Cincinnati family and has made a special study upon the subject upon which she will talk.

One of the most interesting days at the exhibition will, if the present plans are carried out, be Mother and Children's Day, held under the auspices of the woman's congresses. The date for this is October 15th and Mrs. William King, as selected to act as chairman. The programme she has prepared is an exceedingly attractive one. In the morning Mrs. King, Miss Emily Huntress, and Miss Minnie Dean of the Northwestern University, at Princeton, will speak. The afternoon will be given up to the children. Mrs. Miller will read a fairy tale; Mrs. J. W. Wallace, who is known as "Aunt Patience" of The Pittsburgh Press, will lecture; Mary S. Garrett, of Pennsylvania, will illustrate the wonderful ways of the young deaf children there, and Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of the Golden Gate kindergarten school of San Francisco, has sent an excellent paper to be read on this occasion. There will be chorus music by the public school children and mandolin music by boys and girls. The public schools will grant the children a holiday, and for that day at least the children will have possession of the grounds.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK SOCIALLY.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles, chairman of the committee on entertainment, will give at her home on Wednesday evening, October 2nd, the first of her series of teas arranged for the social pleasure of visitors interested in the woman's department of the exposition. The affair will be a delicate one, and no woman in the entire south expects to be more brilliant grace than Mrs. Knowles. It is decided to have these entertainments simple and unostentatious so that it might not tax upon any one to give them, but the simple affair under dainty and elegant direction is more acceptable than an elaborate function not harmonious throughout.

Mrs. Knowles has one of the most beautiful houses in the city and during the exposition she will keep open house for the pleasure of her friends.

Harvey Mathes, Mrs. William Pollard Lockett and Mrs. William McCall, will have invited guests to a reception to be given in the assembly hall of the woman's

building from 2 to 5 o'clock on Tennessee day, October 5th. The occasion will be a delightful one in every way. Invitations are extended to the governors of Tennessee and Georgia, the board of directors and lady managers of the exposition, and to the members of the Tennessee delegation.

The names of the Memphis reception committee have not yet been received and will be published later. Those received from Knoxville are:

Mrs. C. J. McClung, chairman finance; Mrs. John S. Sargent, general manager; Mr. R. P. Gettys, marble mantel; Mrs. R. A. Clapp, Tennessee room decorating; Miss Maywood, kindergarten.

Mr. Oliver is one of America's most prominent citizen. They will make Americans their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tidwell and family after several months spent at their summer home in Popular Grove, are again at home on Washington street. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tidwell will be with them for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey have given up their trip to England and Canada, where they have been spending the summer. They are at home to their friends at 45 Forest avenue.

The selection of Mr. Robert Pigott as chairman of the music committee was the happiest choice that could have been made.

He is a man of many gifts and musical tastes, and it is to him that we will do well to entrust the world to make people of the musical profession enjoy themselves while here.

Last Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Pigott gave a jolly Bohemian supper at which a great many interesting people were entertained. The occasion was the highlight of the occasion and besides a number of musicians there were present a half dozen bright folks from the newspaper world, among them Mr. Creelman, of The New York World; Marguerite Arline Hamm, of The Mail and Express, and Miss Bob, of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

One of the most enjoyable evenings that given recently by Mrs. Boedecker's summer class at Frey's, and also a most successful. The programme consisted of music of the old sweet music of long ago, carrying many of the audience back to the scenes of their early childhood.

The following young ladies participated, showing advanced proficiency, the evident results of energetic practice, namely, Misses Estelle Jones, a beautiful young lady of Polk county, is visiting Dr. Richardson and family at Kimball street.

Miss Estelle Jones is a member of the family.

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One of the most interesting musical events of this season will be the orchestral concerts to be given at the Grand Opera House on October 15th. Mrs. Steiner, the famous woman composer and conductor. There will be a number of well-known soloists and Miss Steiner will conduct an orchestra of thirty-five pieces which she had under constant rehearsal during the past few days. The programme will be an exceedingly interesting and attractive one.

Miss Steiner is one of the prettiest young ladies in Atlanta. Her many personal charms have endeared her to many admirers. Mr. Ford, a young gentleman who is favorably known in business circles, has made quite a reputation at the Atlanta bar.

A pretty wedding, only attended by relatives, was the marriage of Miss Fannie Jordan to Mr. Joseph E. Slifer, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan & Son, in the space allotted to it yesterday. It is a most exquisite and varied assortment and shows clearly the tact, skill and patience of the Mexican women who do such dainty work. It should be seen by all who go to the exposition.

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THE THUNDERER.

If all that has been written about The London Times can be collected it would fill volumes enough to make a library.

The other day I had the privilege of reading the advance sheets of an article written for the October number of McClure's Magazine by Mr. James Creelman, the famous correspondent of The New York World, who was recently in Atlanta, and it contained so many interesting facts about The Times that I cannot resist the temptation of reproducing some of the good things in it.

Mr. Creelman says that The Times for more than 100 years has been owned and managed by the descendants of the three generations of Walter—father, son, and grandson. "It is the most arrogant, the most unbribable thing in Europe,



THE LATE JOHN WALTER THE THIRD

sober, serene, exasperatingly honest, not to be hurried and not to be delayed, but going its own serious pace, more British than even Victoria, more ubiquitous than the vulture."

It has overthrown governments, bolted armies and made kings powerless.

It is recognized as the voice of Europe, speaking with knowledge and authority. This mighty power rests upon the intelligence, conscience and courage of three successive generations of men, free from literary vanity that not one of them ever wished to be known as the author of any article in "The Thunderer," as it is called by those who love and fear it.

Its founder Mr. Creelman says:

"John Walter the first bought Printing House square in 1784. It was then the King's printing house, and stood on the site of a Norman fortress and monastery. The King had been born there, and his posterity by turns. As an undergraduate he was ruined by the capture of an English fleet by French squadrons. When he escaped from Printing House square, he contrived to print books geographically; that is to say, of types representing monosyllables and words instead of letters. The new system was a success, but in January, 1785, Mr. Walter issued the first number of The Daily Universal Register, and the title page contained the words 'geographically printed' called attention to the type. At the suggestion, it is said, of Mr. Goldsmith, a family friend, the title page was changed to 'geographically printed' in 1788. To the Times, its former name being dropped on March 18th of the same year. It was a prudential little test, but it brought the paper into notice, tickling its rivals day after day in a spirit of pure audacity. A comparison of the early editorials and the front page of the first year with the unimpassioned and almost impudently judicial utterances of The Times today, reveals not only the intrinsic value of the paper, but also the change in its relations to the government and to society generally. Mr. Walter was put in the public pillory at Charing Cross for putting the truth about the Duke of York, Cumberland and Gloucester. His honest criticisms subjected him to the horrors of Newgate prison. He was harassed, persecuted and reviled, yet his spirit was not broken."

His son, John Walter the second, at the age of twenty-eight took charge of the paper in 1802, and he may well be called the father of modern journalism. He remodeled his staff and made the paper independent of all governments and all factions. He selected writers who were in touch with him—who had his fearless and uncompromising spirit.

The Times became an authority in Europe and its voice could not be drowned by the thunder of Napoleon's artillery. Its opinions ruled England and were discussed in every continental capital.

Mr. Walter stood aloof from all parties. He had no favors. When the king of Spain sent him a solid gold table service after the peninsular war he promptly returned it.

In 1810 the government tried to curb it by forbidding its letters to come into the country. But Mr. Walter's special correspondents and carriers outstripped the official messengers and the government got its first news from the paper.

Mr. Walter's news letters as a matter of favor. His answer was to send out more special correspondents and beat the officials at their own game.

In 1811 Mr. Walter introduced the steam printing press in spite of the menaces of his workmen who threatened to destroy his machinery. This quadrupled the power of the paper and inaugurated a new epoch.

It was of The Times that Napoleon spoke when he said:

"A journalist is a regent of nations, a tutor of sovereigns. One hostile newspaper is more to be dreaded than 100,000 bayonets."

When George IV persecuted Queen Caroline, The Times declared for her and aroused so much sympathy that the plot against her was abandoned. It was this second Walter who started a school for his tenants and took their children and despatched them into the service of his paper as soon as they were fitted for it.

Every brick in The Times building came from the Walter estate at Bearwood. It's simple to see there and it is a common thing to see three generations of Bearwood men working side by side in the office.

There is a marble tablet set over one of the windows in Printing House square in the history of The Times. Upon this stand the story of how the paper in 1840, at enormous cost and expense, exposed gigantic frauds and corruption in the ranks of the merchants of London. The cost of this work was so great that a large fund was subscribed by The Times. But Mr. Walter insisted that the money should be used to found scholarships connected with Oxford, Cambridge and Christ's hospital. The tablet in Printing House square was put there by the grateful contributors, and another tablet was placed in the Royal Exchange.

In 1857 the third John Walter succeeded his father who had died of cancer of the throat. For forty-seven years he controlled The Times and during thirty-five years of that period he served his country in parliament. Mr. Creelman wrote of him while still living:

"In a certain sense the editor, Mr. George Eastman, and the acting manager, Mr. C. E. Miller, are his successors. John Walter and his son Arthur are successors to the respective departments; but the final authority is exercised on vital questions by Mr. Walter. He is a man of iron, and a man, with strong convictions. There is something lacking about his head and heart. And this is a greater failing than the system which passes so wisely, so moderately, so shared. Pensioners are protected by his chief principles. The sternness of The Times is shown in the purity of its politics; boundaries are countenanced. Children are born at Bearwood to serve in its ranks, and they are brought up to serve. During the Falstaff rebellion in Cleon, Mr. Walter, the special correspondent of The Times, was seized and imprisoned with Sir Harry

Parkes, the British minister. Mr. Bowley had dared to tell the truth and had been horribly tortured to death. The story of his torture was printed in The Times; but, after the regulation was printed, the presses were stopped, and a copy of another edition, containing a mild account of his death, was struck off and mailed to the correspondence of the editor, so that she might never know where her son was. That touching incident illustrates the feeling of the press, the consideration and the esprit de corps that pervades the service. These are men now in the office who have told there continuously for over half a century."

"There is one man of eighty-two years, and ten are seventy. Notwithstanding this, the active management continues. Mr. Danvers, for instance, was twenty-four years old when he became managing editor. Mr. Walter was only twenty-nine when he succeeded his father; and he is fond of saying that the average of the editor, manager and two principal proprietors is twenty years old, who have served The Times for more than 100 years. Mr. Buckle, the present editor, was only thirty years old in 1884, when he assumed full powers. Mr. Bell, the active manager, is a comparative young man. It is interesting to see how young the university and the farm, are blesting the editors, the Oxford and Cambridge furnishing the editors, Bearwood the printers and mechanics, and the men who have served The Times are such congenial souls as Dr. William Howard Russell, Dr. Russell the prince of war correspondents, and Lord Wolseley, the father of modern armaments."

"What Henry Ward Beecher did to expose the secret of the Union and the nation of the slaves, Queen Victoria has done in a larger and more effectual way by Dr. Russell, and to this day Mr. Walter is the only exponent of the correspondent had much to do with the part played by The Times in creating public opinion hostile to the union cause, as the paper was a means to the union cause by a competent and skillful writer who was afterwards sent to New York. Dr. Russell is living in London and enjoys a large pension."

"The most distinguished men in Great Britain are the Times, and Lord Wolseley, when prime minister, has

thought it beneath his dignity to address letters to the editor for publication over his own signature."

The Times employs famous experts to write on their specialties, and of this Mr. Creelman says:

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"Unlike the great American newspapers, The Times had no staff of descriptive reporters and interviewers. We had a principal descriptive writing is done by its foreign correspondents, the most important of them having been the Paris correspondent, the agricultural editor, the naval and military expert, the scientific editor, the geographical writer, the dramatic critic, and so on. The legal department has correspondents in all the law courts and tribunals, eight for the assizes and seventeen for the police courts. London is our seat, but in nineteen districts and there is in each district a reporter responsible for all news not covered by departments. Then there is a labor reporter, a mining reporter, a gold and silver reporter, a yachting reporter and two racing reporters. There is a special writer for fires on railroads, one for astronomical fires, one for railways, one for astronomical fires, one for the weather, one for almost every department of life in an orderly and well-balanced system. The chief of staff is a parliamentary reporter, Mr. Brown, who has eighteen men who are summary writers. There is also a Times representative at the head of the 67 electoral districts of Great Britain."

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THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1895.

WANTED—Salesman.

Wanted—To sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade. Our goods sell on sight. Liberal salary or commission paid. Position permanent or temporary. Address: Standard Manufacturing Co., 200 E. Madison street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—New specialty made for exhibition; fair seller; sample inc. American Specialty Co., 200 E. Madison street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Salesman for the best advertising novelty cut; easy seller, good side line; big commissions. Eureka Novelty Co., 12th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Two first-class active, stove pipe smokers; one maleant. Hunt & Bellinger Co. Address J. H. H., Box No. 113. No attention will be paid except to written applications.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen line our one other great seller. Herndon Shoe Company, Washington.

WALSMEN WANTED for a splendid side line; light samples and a good seller. S. H. Smith & Son, Apply Union Feed & Seed Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WALSMEN to handle fast selling specialities; always in demand; experience necessary. Address: Standard Appliance Co., 12th Rock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WALSMEN—Braham Patent Pens sell on sight. One dip writes 20 times longer than an ordinary pen, and prevents blotting. Circulars, inc. 18th Rock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WALSMEN to take orders. We send samples; give exclusive territory. Address: P. O. 154, New York city.

WALSMEN—Energetic men to sell goods at home or travel; easy seller. Staple goods. Liberal salary or good commission. Address: O. W. H. Smith & Son, 12th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits, shirts, etc. Hunter Tailor Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Energetic salesmen to sell the drug trade; salary or commission; permanent position; no experience needed; only those meaning business need apply. Address: the Economic Medicine Company, Lexington, Ky., Box 182.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Good paper hanger to do some work. Address Drawer V, city.

MEN, WOMEN AGENTS—Write for our contract and secure a good situation. We want you to engage with us at once to handle our direct sales. We can do it in three minutes. \$5 to \$15 per day made easily; position permanent; no experience necessary; hundreds of testimonials furnished from persons who have used them. Address: Climax Mfg. Co., Clark D., Columbus, O.

\$1 PER 1,000 for distributing circulars; inc. 18th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Live agents to write insurance; most liberal policies and terms. An energetic man can make big money. Apply to Price & Bieler, 14½ North Forsyth street.

AGENTS WANTED, male and female, to sell a new article used in every family, big money in it. Circulars free. M. D. Ford & Co., Toledo, O.

EARLY MONDAY morning, young men or boys under fifteen years of age, to distribute circulars. Room 1, 11½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—More combined bookkeepers and stenographers to take special course, to whom we guarantee good positions with in thirty days. "Money for nothing may be accepted." We will also guarantee positions to all who take full course of bookkeeping and shorthand. No previous experience necessary. We may be approached by merchants and bankers. For particulars address Draughon's Practical School, Nashville, Tenn. (mention this paper) sep 24-th sun thru sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADY MADE \$33 last week selling Long's pencils. Why? inc. 18th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

NORTHERN LADY of good address wanted at 7½ Whitehall; also white nurse.

WANTED—Ladies to do writing and other light work for us at their home. Big wages. No canvassing. Address with resume.

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits, shirts, etc. Hunter Tailor Manufacturing Company, 11½ Whitehall street, J. H. Harvey, manager.

WANTED—Ladies to take work home; \$1.00 per week; free instructions; outfit. 18th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A girafe. Apply at No. 90 Whitehall street.

ALL LADIES doing a few hours leisure time could write us at once, receiving pleasant home work which easily pays \$13 weekly. This is no deception and will cost only to investigate. Address: Standard Advertising Co., 12th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Four good agents at once to work industrial insurance, new district, the Sun Life Insurance Company, W. F. Daniels, superintendent, Montgomery, Ala.

GOOD AGENTS everywhere for latest fiction specialty. Sell itself with large profit. Agents coining money. Inclose stamp for details. Circulars, Crown Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED to distribute circulars and samples. Good pay. Address with stamp. Department T, Ca-tar Medical Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Good paper hanger to do some work. Address: Standard Advertising Co., 12th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—To Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock. Circulars, inc. 18th Rock street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—Live agents to write insurance; most liberal policies and terms. An energetic man can make big money. Apply to Price & Bieler, 14½ North Forsyth street.

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PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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VOL. XXVIII.

SECOND PART.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1895.

SECOND PART.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY

30 dozen Cocque Feather Boas from \$7.50 to \$35, worth a third more.

Autumn . . . Dress Goods.

Novelty Brocades, 42 inches wide, green and brown colors in various shades, worth 40c; our price.....	25c
Luminated Crepon, 38 inches wide, ragged edged diagonal stripes and zigzag run-arounds, worth 65c, at.....	49c
Heather Cheviots, checked figures, sprinkled with white yarn fleece dots, mottled colors; our price.....	45c
Bannockburn Suiting, men's styles for women's wear; the effect of the wool and the color mixing give them style and tone.....	50c

Novelty Brocades, 42 inches wide, green and brown colors in various shades, worth 40c; our price..... 25c

Luminated Crepon, 38 inches wide, ragged edged diagonal stripes and zigzag run-arounds, worth 65c, at..... 49c

Heather Cheviots, checked figures, sprinkled with white yarn fleece dots, mottled colors; our price..... 45c

Bannockburn Suiting, men's styles for women's wear; the effect of the wool and the color mixing give them style and tone..... 50c

Whatever we say to emphasize our leadership in Dress Stuffs is bound to be trite and hackneyed. You know quite well that supremacy exists here. The fact is pronounced and practically unquestioned. Wherever a doubt may lurk concerning the foregoing statement it will quickly be dispelled by the present unparalleled offerings

Scotch Plaids, 40 inches wide; nothing missing that would enhance their effectiveness; worth 75c; our price..... 50c

Boucle Suiting, a melange of frowsy wool and soft color blendings, not a single doubtful pattern here..... 65c

Persian Boucle Novelties, a large collection of exclusive styles, from the tiny fiber to the huge curl..... 75c

Caniche Suitings; the wide range of choice effects includes mixtures, checks and stripes, right for autumn. The prices begin at..... 85c

CLOTH PLAIDS,

CHEVIOT PLAIDS,

CASHMERE PLAIDS,

TAFFETA PLAIDS,

TWILLED PLAIDS,

ARMURE PLAIDS,

Wool and Silk-and-Wool. Color combinations for all tastes. Rich, deep, darkish

shades and soft delicate tints—bold and conspicuous or demure and modest.

Styles especially adapted for Children's Dresses and Women's Waists or Full

Suits. Many of the finest we display cannot be found elsewhere, as we control the

makers' output for this particular market

are powerful, perfect, durable—also fashionable. Plaids in every pattern in All

WOOL SERGES, CASHMERE AND HENRIETAS, 38 inches wide, all the Au-

lum colors, at..... 25c

All-wool Serges, full 46 inches wide, and French Boucle Suiting, 38 in-

ches wide, worth 65c; our price..... 39c

Loughly pretty Mohair Checks, shaggy weave, mottled color mixes, 44

inches wide, worth 75c, at..... 49c

Hard to advertise this unrivaled and varied stock—and do the subject justice. Attempted it last week.

Failed utterly. The task is equally hopeless now. On the counters a marvel-spread of glittering, iridescent,

shimmering, mellow, lustrous, dreamy, radiant, changeable weave and color beauty that catches and holds the

poetic and economic soul at first glance. The fascinating charms of art and elegance are in every fold

Surah Plaids, every hue of the heather, every glory of the Clan Tartans, worth \$1, at..... 75c

Taffeta Brocades, dark, rich shades, handsome for any occasion, worth \$1; our price..... 75c

Brocatelle Taffetas, self-colored figured grounds with bright stripes, worth \$1; our price..... 85c

Damas Persian and Chene Pompadour Silks, dazzling color, array, worth \$1.25; our price. \$1.00

Hatiene Faconne in Plaid designs and Chamelein dotted effects, worth \$1.25; our price. \$1.00

Pekin Striped Taffetas and Plaided Damas Duchesse, 30 color combinations, worth \$1.50, at..... 98c

No woman can afford to skip our Silk Department. See the Peau de Soies in Arabic designs—the Canelle Striped Taffetas in two and three

toned effects—the gorgeous Chameleon novelties—the Printed Warped

Dresden and Hyacienne varieties—the Persian, Faconne and Pompadour

exclusives—the Imprime, Damas and Jardiniere importations will thrill

you with a buying impulse

Rich

Dress Silks

Skin Chines, plain and striped effects, all the new coloring, worth 50c; our price..... 35c

Decked Taffetas, small, medium and large mis-crosses, all colors, worth 50c; our price 39c

Plain Taffetas and Plain Indias, 24 inches wide,atty shades, worth 75c; our price..... 50c

Rich Satin Damask English; in cel and white, pink and blue, blue and pink, gold and white, gold and beige.

Satin Duchesse. Clusters of poppies on pinkish tones half hide the satin. Five colorings.

Satin Duchesse in pink, blue and white, with vines of morning glories forming stripes. Dew drops on billion.

Satin Duchesse—XVI Century idea. Brocade with medallions of silk on gros grain metallic braid.

Imprimes with gros grain grounds. Bunches of reeds in satin form the stripe. French.

Kid Gloves are shown here in assortment and at low prices as never before. There is good common sense in your seeing our staples, novelties and bargains in Kid Gloves before buying. Chances are ripe just now for exceptional value securing and the frugal and thrifty should not be slow to show appreciation. Past experience tells us they won't.

Assorted lot women's Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth up to \$1.75, at..... 50c

Women's Glazed Kid Gloves, four pearl buttons, all colors..... 75c

Plain or heavy embroidered backs, four pearl buttons, light and dark colors..... \$1.00

Suede Evening Gloves, twelve button length, white, cream, corn, tan..... \$1.48

Glazed Kid, sixteen button length, embroidered backs in contrasting colors..... \$2.98

Gloves

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CORBETT IS COMING

He Will Be Asked To Face an Atlantan
for Two Rounds.

CAN HE KNOCK BATES OUT?

The Baltimore Will Again Take First
Place in the League Race—Cleve-
land Is Safe Second.

Corbett will be here Wednesday.
Atlanta's has a man who is willing to face the champion and take his medicine for two rounds and when the man who whipped Sullivan steps before the people of Atlanta Wednesday night he will be given an opportunity to do an aspiring Georgian.

L. T. Bates, who is known in the city over as one of the largest, strongest and best men physically in Atlanta, thinks that he can take all the punishment Corbett can give him in six minutes and still remain standing so he will request the champion to give him to stand up as long as he can while the champion is trying to turn him down. Bates is known as a man of great nerve and of much power of endurance and declared that Corbett cannot hurt him within the time given to two rounds.

"I know," said he, "that Corbett is to be the best man in the country, and for one I think he is. But still I am not afraid of him and am willing to take my chances. Now, I am not anything of a boxer, but I believe that I am able to take care of myself most anywhere. I know that I can stand as much punishment as any one and I don't believe that

interested in having the fight. With the threat of prohibitory legislation hanging over their heads and the legislature actually in session trying to pass the law, the men who are putting up their money are not going on with their expenditures in preparing for the fight. They might have everything to do with the legislature and just the day before that fixed for the fight the law might be closed down upon them, causing great loss. You can depend upon it they will not take this risk."

"The fight will be pulled off and in my judgment it will be fought in Indian Territory, just over the hundred miles from Dallas, just over the line from Drayton. The five civilized tribes have absolute jurisdiction in Indian Territory and the United States government cannot interfere to stop the fight unless called upon by the Indian government to do so. Permission can easily be had from the Indians or without permission if there is any interference by the Indians, the fight could be there. They can get into the territory and without great inconvenience. There are plenty of big towns in the vicinity on the Texas side of the line, which would furnish accommodations for the crowd, and Dallas is only a short distance from there. There are a number of smaller ones in the immediate vicinity."

WILL COST \$100,000.

Texas Taxpayers Are Complaining at the Expense.

San Antonio, Tex., September 28.—A local newspaper has made a canvass of the members of the legislature from twenty southwest Texas counties in regard to their views concerning the passage of a law prohibiting prize fighting at the extra session called to meet October for the purpose.

Sixty of the members heard from deprecate Governor Culberson's action in calling the extra session and state that they will vote for the proposed law but will not attach the emergency clause, which will make the measure not effective until after the fight at Dallas. Some taxpayers of this part of Texas are indignant at the loud noise of Culberson's action in calling the extra session, as the cost to the state will not be less than \$100,000.

LICENSE GRANTED.

The Macon Racing Association Must Deposit the Purse Each Day.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 28.—A meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club was held at Brooklyn Jockey Club course this afternoon. A license was granted to the association to conduct a race meeting at Macon, Ga., on condition that they deposit each day with the steward representing the Jockey club the amount of the purses to be run for or within three days from the commencement of their meeting deposit \$30,000 to secure a track or furnish the Jockey club with a satisfactory guarantee that their purses will be paid. Francis Trevelyan was appointed official starter for the meeting.



CHAMPION CORBETT.

Corbett can hurt me any too much. I am willing to take a chance, however, and if he will let me, I will give him all the chances he wants to knock me out in that time. I know that I could not hope to stand there indefinitely, for if I could it would be me and not Fitzsimmons that would meet him at Dallas. I am of the opinion, however, that he can't put me to sleep in two rounds, and if he will try it I will give him all the chance he wants to that length of time. Of course I have no idea that I could ever hit him, but I think I can kill him hunting for me. Anyhow, I am willing to try it."

The fight will not yet have been made out but the management of the event promises that it shall be an interesting one.

Uncertain About the Fight.

Governor Culberson, who is calling the legislature of Texas together to make plain the laws governing prize fighting, has created a great deal of doubt as to the fight.

Dan Stuart, who has the matter in hand, however, is positive in his declarations that the fight will take place and it is said by persons in position to know that he has already taken steps to secure a place outside the state in event the fight cannot be pulled off in Dallas.

Will Be Over Tomorrow.

The National League of baseball clubs will finish the season of 1863 tomorrow. And the Baltimore, the winners of the pennant, will land first in place again this year without any trouble.

The last game of the season, royal tomorrow and it matters not how they terminate Baltimore cannot well be beaten out of first place. Of course, the Maryland people and the people of the south generally are glad of the fact that the pennant again goes to the north. The Baltimoreans have done some fine work during the year and have shown that they were the superior of any team in the league in all around playing.

Since the season opened the Orioles have been well down in the front in the race, but they have found a mighty hard time to the place, so that was the case at the Clevelands, the Pittsburghs, the Chicagoans at one time and the Boston set for them. It was hard work and Manager Hanlon has more gray hairs now than he had when the season opened.

Pittsburgh, which was once a bidder for first place, has dropped away down in the race and rounded out in a poorer position than the friends of the Pirates once thought they would. Boston, one of the teams that claimed the flag when the season opened, is neck and neck with Pittsburgh, while Chicago, which had such a good showing at the first of the year, and then disappointed all of their friends by going away down in the standing, has pushed right back to a good fourth and mighty close to third place.

The team will wind up with Baltimore third, Clevelands, fourth, Philadelphia third and Chicago fourth, most likely.

The work of the Phillies at the close of the season has been wonderful. A month ago the team was in the second division and now it stands third. Had Irwin's men played as good ball three months ago as they have been playing lately that team would be away in the lead.

TEXAS WON'T HAVE IT.

Bill Sterrett Says Corbett and Fitzsimmons Must Fight Elsewhere.

Washington, September 28.—(Special)—Colonel W. G. Sterrett, correspondent of The Galveston-Dallas News, says he thinks the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will not take place on Texas soil, but will be fought in the Indian Territory. "There is a great deal of politics in Texas just now—personal politics," said Colonel Sterrett, "and no question can arise to which a political twist is not given."

"I have no doubt that a majority of the people of Texas are in favor of letting the fight go on, but the legislature will hardly refuse to pass a law prohibiting prize fights. The governor has set about to prevent the fight, and you may depend upon it he will do so. He and the legislature are at odds, but that it not apt to influence action in this matter. There is hardly any one in the legislature who will refuse to vote for the law the governor calls them together to pass. There is no question in my mind about their passing the law and stopping the fight. Even though they do not promptly, even if there is a second fight and they trifle along for a great length of time, that will not help those

interested in having the fight. With the threat of prohibitory legislation hanging over their heads and the legislature actually in session trying to pass the law, the men who are putting up their money are not going on with their expenditures in preparing for the fight. They might have everything to do with the legislature and just the day before that fixed for the fight the law might be closed down upon them, causing great loss. You can depend upon it they will not take this risk."

"The fight will be pulled off and in my judgment it will be fought in Indian Territory, just over the hundred miles from Dallas, just over the line from Drayton. The five civilized tribes have absolute jurisdiction in Indian Territory and the United States government cannot interfere to stop the fight unless called upon by the Indian government to do so. Permission can easily be had from the Indians or without permission if there is any interference by the Indians, the fight could be there. They can get into the territory and without great inconvenience. There are plenty of big towns in the vicinity on the Texas side of the line, which would furnish accommodations for the crowd, and Dallas is only a short distance from there. There are a number of smaller ones in the immediate vicinity."

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sent in this week will pay for this vast volume of news and matter running to the news of the new year. This is less than 2 cents for each paper, and amounts to fifty columns for 1 cent!

The period to be covered by the gold standard will be fruitful in history-making.

The Next Presidency.

involving so much of moment to the citizen, will be largely determined by the opening days of congress, which begins its session in December. That congressional session is to be the most democratic and democratic will be attacked from within by the goldbug conspirators, who threaten to lay the party at the foot of republicanism with its forces.

The Fall Elections

have already taken shape, and from New York to Kentucky the lines have been drawn between states' rights and centralism.

Cuba's Fight for Freedom

will be emphasized by American recognition of her belligerent rights. The question as to whether the island will be crushed by Spain, become annexed either to the United States or to Mexico, or be recognized as an independent republic, will challenge the attention of all intelligent men.

The Georgia Legislature

will assemble this month. It will be called upon to deal with the prohibition question, to establish a state reformatory for juveniles, handle the leading of colored men to the polls, and other topics which affect the white citizen. The debates will appear in the Constitution, which recognizes the fact that every citizen should be kept informed of what is going on.

The Great Exposition

will be fruitful of themes every day which must prove of interest to the people all over the union. If you would keep abreast of all these subjects, fortify yourself in time by subscribing for the balance of the year, which will cost you

Only \$1.75.

28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 29, 1895.

A Demoralized Department.

It is time that the people of Atlanta should be brought face to face with the demoralization that exists in the control of the police department of the city.

A year of wrangling, and of childish contention in the board of police commissioners, has sadly impaired the efficiency of the department, and if the precedent established in the control of the department for the past year is to be taken as an index of what we are to expect for the next year, it is needless to say that the peace and good order of the city will be placed in serious jeopardy.

There is probably not another city in the United States where the chief of the police department is of no other value than an ornamental attachment. The chief of the Atlanta department is rendered practically helpless and powerless by the insincere desire of the board of police commissioners to take in its own hands the performance of the duties which should be left to the regularly constituted force comprising the police department of the city. The board of police commissioners should have no more to do with the details of the management of the police department than should the board of education have to do with the details of the control of the public school system of the city.

The police department has been absolutely demoralized during the past six months by the meddlesome and officious contention of the commissioners. The office of chief of the police department might as well be abolished for the good it is doing the city. Whatever the chief might say to the contrary, and he has been an efficient officer in the past, and there is no reason why, if permitted to perform the duties of his office, he should not be just as efficient today, there can be no doubt that he has been bullied and tormented until he has given up his head to his own, and after we finally reached the point

where he does not dare to give an order without the constant dread that it will be immediately revoked in the name of the commission.

As matters now stand the chief of police cannot be held responsible for the efficient performance of the duties of the men under him. The discipline of the department has suffered a shock from which it will take vigorous measures to bring about relief. The officers and men of the force do not know to whom to look as the head of the department, and instead of relief being promised things seem to be going from bad to worse.

The trouble all grows out of the seeming effort of the police commissioners to assume full responsibility for every detail in connection with the administration of the department. If the commissioners are right, the position of chief should be abolished and the other officers at the department should be immediately dispensed with; but the commissioners will not be sustained by the professor found near the head of Bitter creek the skeleton of a prehistoric man. At least he was under that impression, and he telegraphed his college that he had discovered the "missing link."

The discovery caused considerable discussion among the scientists, and the skeleton has been closely examined by several experts.

To the professor's great disappointment,

his brother scientists have taken

very little stock in his wonderful collection of bones. In an interview he said:

"The form of the Wyoming specimen does not bear a very marked appearance, and, considering the extreme antiquity of the specimen in question no one who is at all familiar with paleontological evidence would expect such a thing. The changes were extremely slow and gradual, and when we look back to the time of its existence we do not expect to find, nor would it be in keeping with the story of other well-known groups of animals to find, the specialized or highly developed coming before the primitive types. The Wyoming find, as I have already said, will bear a strong resemblance to the skeleton upon the early development and conversion of the primitive group. This I regard as of much importance in deciphering the ancestry of the human species as the discovery of those links which tend to connect man with the monkeys."

If this did not carry conviction it stimulated investigation and inquiry, and it now turns out that the bones are those of a pet monkey, belonging to the cowboys, which died twelve months ago.

We feel it would be cruel to dwell upon Professor Wortman's disappointment. He has narrowly missed fame, but when his prehistoric man turned out to be a pet monkey he fell from the sublime to the ridiculous.

What is the Exposition Signifies.

The St. Louis Republic says of Atlanta and her exposition:

In the middle of the century's seventh census period Atlanta was prostrate in blood and ashes. For the conquest of a future she was left, nothing but the bare prostration of her men, who were given up to exhaustion which seemed that of utter exhaustion. Atlanta rose with a resolve that her faith should be calm and her action resolute until her loss should be remembered only in contrast with the gain she would achieve. How the vow has been kept is easily described in The Republic.

While the eastern standard men

have shown a disposition and a desire to throw off the thin disguise of international bimetallism, the southern and western gold standard men are making a tremendous attempt to draw it closer around their shoulders.

We do not

think that any honest voter can be deceived by any such bare-faced scheme, but we do think that if the single gold standardists of the south and west desire to appear before the rest of the country on an honest platform, they ought to discard and throw away the sham and disguise of "international bimetallism, which is essentially and entirely played out.

The Texas Prize Fight.

Governor Culverton is being censured in some quarters for convening a special session of the legislature to stop a prize fight. The Memphis Scimitar says:

Governor Culverton, of Texas, is a young man who talks too much before he thinks, and he seems in a fair way to make himself ridiculous by indulging his fondness for the sound of his own voice in regard to the Corbett-Sitman fight.

For the坐定的 fight, he would be employed to prevent the fight. Then he took a reef in his sail and ordered the sheriff of Dallas county to stop it. Next he thought of the courts and sent the question there. The result was not satisfactory, and he again betook himself to the agency of the legislature, and he did prevent the fight with the strong arm, and ready revolvers of the State Rangers. And now he has decided to call a special session of the legislature, with a view to securing a law to cover the case. His vacillating course has emboldened the promoters of the fight enterprise, and latest reports were to the effect that their arrangements as if there was no governor within a thousand miles of Dallas.

The governor doubtless knows what he is about, but special sessions of the legislature are expensive luxuries these times, and most people will say that it would probably be better to adopt some other method than to roll out a big bill for the tax payers to foot.

But Texas is a rich state, and she can afford to have her own way in this matter. It is to be hoped that the legislature will pass a law that will stick.

Cuba's Belligerent Rights.

The Chicago Times-Herald says:

The recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents of another state is an undoubted privilege possessed by all nations and one that has been frequently exercised.

France and Holland recognized the belligerency of the American colonies against England in 1776, the United States recognized the independence of Buenos Ayres against Spain in 1814, Great Britain recognized the belligerency of the Greeks against Turkey in 1825, and France and Great Britain, as well as certain other European states, recognized the belligerency of the confederate states in 1861.

This is certainly simple and true, but in what way is the government doing "the banking business of the country?" It is certainly no part of the business of a bank to coin money and issue notes. A bank is a place of deposit, where notes are discounted and money loaned. These are the sole functions of a bank proper, and it has never been claimed in any land under the sun, so far as we know, that it is part of the business of a bank to coin and utter money. This is and always has been the sole business of the government acting for the people.

State banks issue credit notes, but they never have, never did and never will issue money. Judge Guerry, seeing that the circulation of currency is imperfect, "and our money supply probably inadequate," he says that "under proper regulations and restrictions the people, and not the government, should do the banking business of the country."

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CHIEF IN NAME ONLY

Our Police Chief Has a Title, but Little Official Power.

HIS FUNCTIONS ARE USURPED

And the Department Is Run by the Board, Not by the Chief.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS DEMORALIZED

It Is Being Generally Criticized and Harsh Things Are Said of It, Poor Work of Detectives.

Just at this important period in Atlanta's history, our police department is receiving an unusual degree of unpleasant criticism.

The result of police and detective work seems to have been not of the most satisfactory kind, and the harsh critics of the department seem to be more numerous than they have ever been before.

They say that the police department is demoralized from the result of division in the board and because of certain changes made in the government of the department.

They say that the detective department of the city is ineffective and of little service.

That the detective department has not thrown one single ray of light upon any one of the important crimes that have been committed in this city during the past few months.

That the police department is lacking in organization and discipline.

That Chief of Police Connolly is hampered and handicapped in the performance of his duties, and that by reason of the curtailment of his power he is chief of police in name only.

That the promotion of men from the ranks to positions of responsibility over the heads of higher officials with experience in the service has destroyed much of the excellent discipline of the force.

These criticisms are being made pretty generally of late, and those who are familiar with the situation of affairs in the police department say that there is at least a basis of truth in them.

Poor Service for the Exposition.

The poor service which the department is rendering the exposition company, which service made possible the theft of last Monday night, has started afresh much of this adverse criticism. This robbery occurred in one of the principal buildings of the corporation. Although the grounds are incorporated for police purposes, the police service seems to have been insufficient to protect the property stored there and this big robbery was made possible.

To remedy this the exposition management, on the following day, employed a force of twenty-five men, under Captain Posier, to protect the grounds. These men are to be paid out of the purse of the exposition company.

The Detectives Fiasco.

The miserable fiasco in which the ill-advised action of the detective department to solve the Bass murder mystery resulted has brought upon that department a torrent of ridicule and has opened the eyes of the public to the working methods of that department.

This department has been visited with a world of harsh criticism and the fact that up to date not a single fact has been upturned in the Bass murder mystery seems to be confirmation of the general opinion that the department is lacking in effectiveness.

The most pronounced critics of the police department say that all of this is due to the demoralization resulting from confusion in the board. They say that Chief Connolly is practically without power in the control of the department and that any action he may take or any order which he may issue may be revoked two hours after at the behest of the chairman or of some member of the board.

A Recent Incident.

To prove this, an incident which occurred last week is cited.

At the order of a member of the police board Chief Connolly issued an order at police headquarters that the state docket should be kept in the vault at police headquarters and exhibited to no one save members of the police department. This changed an order of things which had existed for years and caused a protest from several quarters. The protest amounted to nothing, as the official order, signed by the chief, stood.

Chairman Johnson, of the board, was appealed to and the order was ordered revoked.

The published statement from a member of the police board last week that Chief Connolly was hampered in the control of his department, that he was given no latitude or power, called attention to the state of things. It caused quite a stir in the particular circles which are interested in all matters relating to municipal government.

The prevailing system has always been that the chief of police had entire control of his men and his department, except such matters as were settled by the board, and that only in matters about which he was doubtful did he appeal to the chairman of the board for advice. Any order that he might issue went, and his voice, when promotions were being made, was powerful. According to the critics of the department, all this is changed now.

When asked what caused the order referred to above to be issued, Chief Connolly stated:

"One of my superiors told me to issue it."

From this it would seem that as a result of the division on the board, each commissioner feels that he has the right to have the chief issue such orders as he may think wise or proper. The chief, being a subordinate of the board and dependent upon that body for his official life, cannot afford to antagonize any member of that organization.

Need of a Head.

This lack of a head, vested with the proper power and authority to govern and discipline the department, seems to be at the root of the trouble. It seems to be the fundamental cause of the demoralization that is charged against the department. It has been communicated from the lead of the department to the most unimportant member of the department, and the result has been anything but salutary. The fact that any order of the chief is subject to revocation at any moment by higher powers had bred confusion in the department.

This lack of effective work on the part of the department is not so much the result of lack of ability among the members as it is of a fear of losing their jobs. The old

saying that no man can serve two masters seems to be aptly verified in their cases. The honesty and integrity of character of the members of the department have not been brought into question. It is not charged by those who criticize the department most severely that corruption exists among the members of the department. No one believes that; but it is charged that the officers are moving in constant fear of encountering the anger of one of the wings of the police department, and that they are thus prevented from discharging their duty as they should.

Is an Excellent Chief.

Chief Connolly is an official of the highest integrity and efficiency. He has given the city a police force that has been under thorough control and discipline. When both factions of the board united in re-electing him last April the general confidence of the public in his faithfulness as an official was expressed in the action of that body. That both factions agreed to his election was regarded as a high tribute to his efficiency as a public servant.

The bitter fight at that time is remembered. How the board struggled for several days to effect an organization is an old story. It was a bitter warfare. Sides clashed and there were many bitter words spoken. It looked like a fight to the finish.

It was finally proposed that if the faction headed by Captain J. W. English would vote for Mr. George E. Johnson for chairman the other faction would vote for Chief Connolly and Chief of Detectives Wright for re-election. This agreement was put in writing and signed by the commissioners, with the exception of Captain English, perhaps. But Captain English acted under the settlement, and upon that basis the department was organized with Chief Connolly at the head.

The Breach Unhealed.

While that action brought about organization, it cannot be said to have settled the matter. It did not heal the division in the board. It did not remove the original cause for division, and it is an open secret that, while that bitter wrangle which characterized the first meeting of the present board has not been repeated, the relations of the two factions have not been as harmonious and agreeable as they might have been.

They have disagreed upon matters of policy and police government several times. They have never been together in the selection of new men, and several times there have been prominent symptoms of the return of the old trouble.

One of the most pronounced indications of this occurred some weeks ago, when the board met to select a force for the exposition. Captain English proposed that in order to give the city the proper protection during the exposition and to properly protect the exposition grounds the members of the police be put on duty twelve hours a day. This was opposed and defeated after it had resulted in the exchange of some unpleasant words.

Then the question of selecting the force came up. Captain English offered a resolution that the selection of the men for exposition duty be left to the chief of police. This was defeated also. The matter was finally settled by a resolution that the exposition force be selected by the chief of police and the chairman of the police board.

A Fancy.

(The following lines were suggested by Bill Aarp's comment on the lightning bug, in a letter recently published. He says:

"They never lighted except to rise higher in the air." Make no descending light, and see it is evident the light they make is not to be seen, but to propel them upwards."

"There are more gamblers in the city," he said, "than we have had in years. There are more thugs and cutthroats. There is more burglarizing of houses. This is largely due to the great influx of people to attend the exposition."

"It is a notable fact that no mysterious crimes are ever cleared up by our police and detective departments. From the conduct of things it would seem that no cases requiring the exercise of detective skill are ever worked out. The detective and police forces are not as well organized as they should be."

Unfortunately this sort of criticism is becoming too general.

"As on the scene with beauty filled.

"Myriads of fireflies upward float.

"Over grassy lawn and silent moat—

"(There's ever a downward sweep of the wing.

"It's hidden in gloom like a guilty thing,

"To mystic lights, in the sweet, damp air,

"Each a secret like a virgin's prayer.

"The cool air's kiss and the ev'ning calm

"My senses soothe like heavenly balm,

"And the ache in my heart is strangely stilled.

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SMITH'S DEFENSE.

He Thinks Martin Dalton Was Mixed Up in His Case.

DIVERSE MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Broker Suggests That the Man Found in the Chattahoochee May Be the One He Killed.

S. J. Hall, who was formerly an office partner of John S. Smith, the erstwhile missing money broker, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Smith, charging him with larceny after trust. The allegation is that Hall took certain notes and papers from the private safe and desk of Smith and misappropriated them after the money broker left Atlanta for parts unknown.

Mr. Hall was carried before Judge Foute, where he promptly gave bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance on the charge later.

The case of Smith is to develop into another mysterious and unfathomable affair. Smith stands before the public as a man with a most remarkable experience, according to his own story. He says that he killed a man and was compelled to flee from the city. Just who that man was will probably never be known. Smith suggests that it might have been the unknown man who was found in the Chattahoochee river some weeks ago.

Some very salty statements were made about the case yesterday. In yesterday's Constitution Mr. John T. Moody is quoted as having said that Smith was a fakir. Mr. Moody referred to the sensational story in which Smith is said to have confessed to killing a man who tried to rob him on the night Smith left Atlanta. Smith comes back at Mr. Moody for calling him a fakir by stating that Mr. Moody lied when he said so.

Moody & Brewster prepared a card for The Constitution yesterday in which they deny that they hounded Mrs. John S. Smith during her husband's absence, and in support of their statement they offer an affidavit made by County Physician Dr. W. L. Moore, in which he states that he has no reason to believe that in his opinion Mrs. Smith was never annoyed or in any way persecuted by Moody & Brewster or their clerks, and that he is sure that they never had anything to do with her death.

Smith claims that Moody & Brewster hounded his wife during her absence by insisting that she settle up her business with them, and that he claims that the man who was killed by him was a fakir.

Smith insists that he shot and killed a man on South Pryor street on the night he left Atlanta in May last. He claims that the man had stopped him and ordered him to stop and that when he did, the man gave him a dollar, and that he pulled his pistol and fired, killing the man instantly, or at least it seemed to him that the man was dead. When he awoke at the two men ran up and quickly unarmed Smith and proceeded to take his spare cash, something like \$1,700, he says.

Smith says that the men accused him of shooting the man on the ground before he awoke, and told him that unless he left Atlanta at once they would prosecute him for murder. Fearing that the men would carry out their threat Smith at once fled him self away to the delightful climes of Mexico and there remained in semi-concealment until two months ago when he returned to Atlanta in the course of his work.

In an interview yesterday Smith seems to think that Martin Dalton knows a good deal about the little affair on South Pryor street. He seems to think that Dalton might have been one of the three bold fellows who robbed him, and that he was shot and killed when he was ordered to hold up his hands. Smith also suggests that it is likely that the murderer of Baker Bass was one of the individuals who held him up on South Pryor street and took his bright, new, crisp dollars to the extent of something like \$1,700.

In fact John S. Smith is a remarkable trial. He says that he can and will substantiate his story at the proper time, by whom he expects to prove what he says Smith declines to say. He says that the master is being looked into by detectives who are capable and who will ferret the master soon.

Smith was seen by a Constitution reporter in the office of his attorney, Mr. T. R. R. Cobb, and asked for a statement of the case it stood up to date. He gave it, amended in some particulars from the previously published account of his experience. The principal amendment is that Smith now says that the master is an individual accused of many crimes. He is said to be languishing in jail at Providence, R. I., at this time on a charge of murder. He seems to be a bad individual. He was in the vicinity of Atlanta at the time of Smith's disappearance.

Smith says in his statement that he had nothing to do with the robbery of Mr. Baker Bass, and that he had nothing to do with the killing of Baker Bass. He suggests that Martin Dalton might have been connected with the crime of robbing him. If Dalton robbed Smith and killed Bass he is responsible for two of the greatest mysteries known to Atlanta.

Smith's Strange Story.

Smith's statement follows: "To the Constitution: The first thing I want to say is that Mr. Moody is telling the truth when he says that my statement is false because I told people I was going to leave Atlanta before I left. That is true. I told Hall and my people, and others that I was going to Fort Valley the next day on business, and I can show telegrams from Fort Valley people with whom I had an engagement the next day."

"I am sorry the details of this matter became known to the public before I could arrest the thieves who robbed me the night I killed, or believe I killed, that man on South Pryor street. In the Constitution of July 2, 1885, under the heading 'Located at Last' it reads: 'Following interview with the murderer Dalton was sent to Dalton, who told the quasi-lawyer that he wanted a writ of habeas corpus taken out.'

"What have you done?" asked the detective-lawyer. "Have you committed any crime that I can hold you here on?" he said. "I have a good attitude and finally said: 'Go to see Horace Owen's.' Dalton was informed that his attorney didn't care to take such chances, as they might take his client away at any moment."

"Well," said Dalton thoughtfully, then brightening up, "what about that fellow Smith that disappeared? Say, tell 'em I believe Dalton may know the whole affair, and if he does he and some pal may have been the men who robbed me and made away with the body of the man I think I killed. I learned that shortly after I left that the body of a man was found in the Chattahoochee river, with a bullet in the brain and one in the eye. No doubt he was the man whom I killed when he tried to rob me for it had been any one known around here by respectable people, his folks would have missed him and

claimed his body, even though they did not recognize his face."

TALKING POLITICS IN GEORGIA.**BOB BILLUPS IS DEAD.**

One of the Best Known Route Agents Running into Atlanta.

Robert R. Billups, one of the best known citizens of Atlanta, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Decatur, after a long illness.

Mr. Billups was born in Clarke county and came to Atlanta soon after the war, when he was twenty years old. He is a bright, quick and honest and in his short time was one of the trusted men about the union depot baggage room when the late Captain Ballard was in charge. He was for a while in the union depot restaurant. Several years ago Hon. Nat Hammond, then a member of congress from the district, secured his position in the railway mail service and Mr. Billups was given a run out of Atlanta on the old Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. He was transferred after years on that road to other lines, each time being given a place of greater responsibility.

More than a year ago Mr. Billups's health began failing him and for months he has not been on the road, but has been passing his time in Atlanta, at his home near Decatur and at Salt Springs and other places in search of health. Last week he came home quite weak and yesterday afternoon he died peacefully at his home surrounded by those who loved him best. He was one of the few who secured the love of all with whom he came in contact and was never at variance with any one. There are many who will regret to learn of Mr. Billups's death. The funeral will take place from the home this afternoon and the interment will be in Oakland.

Neither of the men has had anything whatever to say with regard to the politics of their circuit for some time and probably this story will be denied by Mr. Brown's friends, but it comes very straight nevertheless. Both the judgeship and the chairmanship of that circuit are to be filled by election at the coming session of the legislature, and there has been a good deal of doubt as to how these races would shape up, especially in view of the fact that in next Georgia candidates are always pliable.

When Judge Gober was talked of for the supreme court bench the announcement was then made that Solicitor Brown would be a candidate for the judgeship. When, however, the amendment to the constitution providing for additional judges, failed to be ratified, the condition necessarily changed. Judge Gober has never said that he would be a candidate for re-election, but I believe it is safe to put him down that way. There has been an impression among political prophets throughout the state that the result of it all would be that things would remain eventually just as they are; that is, Gober for judge, and Brown for solicitor, but the information that the latter has determined to run for the judgeship breaks the slate and certainly lends additional interest to political possibilities. Hon. R. N. Holland, of Cobb county, and Hon. Tom Hutcherson, or Cherokee, are the candidates for solicitor.

For years Judge Gober and George Brown have pulled together, and they have made an exceedingly strong combination. It will be interesting to know where the cat will jump, to use an old-time expression, if a split comes.

Both of these men are unquestionably strong politically and both are clever fellows.

That was a funny story that came from Quitman the other day," said a prominent south Georgia man who came up to see the big show. "I refer to that sale of the Quitman Free Press, by which the purchaser, a silver man, evidently agreed to swallow the political convictions of the paper he bought, along with the rest of the plant. This is rather a new phase of the financial discussion. Heretofore silver partners have been bought up by the money element in order to silence them, but this is decidedly a new thing. Let me tell you one thing in that connection," he continued.

"The man who does not believe that the silver sentiment is growing and spreading rapidly in south Georgia, is not keeping abreast with the times. The people realize that the fight is a straightforward one between the gold standard on one side and silver restoration on the other, and all efforts to cloud the issue or to narrow it are bound to fail. There are going to be some interesting political changes, too, as a result of it. A good many people don't believe that anybody has a right to run against Henry G. Turner for congress, but Bill Brantley is going to make the race, and while he isn't saying anything on the subject of finance, he certainly does not swallow all that the administration has done on the financial question like Judge Turner does."

The hospital is well patronized and it frequently has eight and ten patients in it at the same time. Yesterday five were there. Atlanta's very best physicians and surgeons are in attendance during the day and they give them very best efforts to relieve those brought to the hospital.

The hospital is well stocked with everything that is needed. The most serious accident case is as well handled as in a surgeon's office. Broken limbs or arms can be set at a moment's notice.

Miss Alvira C. Davis is the trained nurse in charge and she understands attending to the wants of the sick.

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BAKER OF NEW YORK

The Commissioner Pleased with the Work on His Building.

WILL BE FINISHED THIS WEEK

New Yorkers Are All Satisfied with the Appearance of Their Building at the Exposition.

Hon. Frank M. Baker, of New York, the popular commissioner to our exposition who has been here several days waiting for the completion of the New York building, is at last happy.

The building is taking on the finishing touches and will be thrown open this week. Crowning as it does the driving club hill, the picturesquely New York building presents a striking picture. The architecture is magnificent. Mr. Baker and the rest of the New York commissioners are delighted.

"It was not meant for an exhibit building," said Mr. Baker. "The style of it shows that it was meant for a social gathering place, a clubhouse and a place for

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

MR. C. T. ARMISTEAD FOUND DEAD YESTERDAY.

Supposed To Have Been Attacked with Apoplexy and Stricken Dead While Performing His Duty.

C. T. Armistead, a night watchman in the railroad Young Men's Christian Association building on Alabama street, was found dead in the room of the association early yesterday morning. Mr. Armistead died from apoplexy.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the watchman was found by George Cook, a porter in the building, almost in the bathroom door of the association rooms lying on the floor dead. He had been heard a short time before apparently sound and well.

Mr. Armistead was formerly in the grocery business on Decatur street and was well known in the city. He had been in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association but two months as watchman.

Friday Mr. Armistead complained of being ill but remained at his post of duty, thinking that the spell would wear off. His health was better early Monday morning and was in a very cheerful mood. Early yesterday morning he was heard in the building by three young men who slept at the place. The young men heard Mr.



HON. FRANK M. BAKER.

New Yorkers to make their headquarters when they are here. The New York party, with Governor Morton, went through it last Saturday and were delighted with it. I am sure that all New Yorkers will be pleased with it."

The new building will be the property of the Piedmont Club when it is completed. It is admirably adapted for clubhouse purposes. There is a wide hall especially suited for dancing.

Mr. Baker is so pleased with Atlanta and the exposition that he is loth to return to New York. He will be here several days yet, straightening things out. When he comes he will place a man in charge of the building.

Commissioner Baker praises the work of Mr. James Swann, a member of the exposition commission from New York, very highly.

"Mr. Swann has given his personal attention to the work," he said. "He is deeply interested and has succeeded in interesting many men of means who will be brought here during the exposition through his influence. He worked for the exposition as he works for his own individual business and he would have been here last week but for great press of work in his firm."

Mr. Baker is a prominent New Yorker. His home is at Ossining where he is one of the most popular citizens.

He is superintendent of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., March 25, 1846, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of the Erie railroad as a junior clerk in the Ossining office. In 1861 he left the company and gave ten years of most efficient service as station agent of the Southern Central railroad. The eminent success with which he discharged the duties of this office demonstrated his fitness for one giving his abilities wider scope, and on November 1, 1882, Hon. Frank M. Baker, president of the Addison and Pennsylvania, offered him the superintendence of that road, which he accepted, and where he has given ten years of able and loyal service. A bright, intelligent railroad man, he is spoken of especially as a very good operating officer, which impresses a marked degree the ability which is seen in this world as to be in itself a distinguishing quality, to grasp innumerable details and reduce them with rapidity and precision to a harmonious whole.

Like many other men who have grave care, he finds amusement in the gratification of a hobby, and in his case it is the construction of model steamships for the gathering of which his position of course gives him exceptional opportunities. For several years he has given most of his spare time to this, and his collection is perhaps the most interesting one in existence. In this, he is greatly interested in fire departments, and in addition to the high honors which he has received in this country he is an honorary life member of the National Fire Brigades of Great Britain, and of the Federation de Lepeurs Pompiers de Belgique, being the only person in the United States who enjoys this last distinction.

Harvard Defeats Dartmouth.

Boston, September 28.—The Harvard eleven defeated Dartmouth today by a score of 4 to 0. No brilliant plays marked the short contest of two fifteen-minute halves; in fact the game was slow. Harvard made her first touchdown in just four minutes and a half. Harvard's goal was in danger at one time.

Destruction of a Grain Elevator.

Duluth, Minn., September 28.—Fire this morning totally destroyed the elevator of the Daisy flour mill, at Superior, causing a loss of \$100,000. There were 80,000 bushels of wheat in the building, most of it of a very high grade. The loss is well covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by flour dust in the cupola.

Mrs. Mayfield Robbed.

Montgomery, Ala., September 28.—(Special)—Mrs. Mayfield, of Atlanta, a sister of Mr. Barley, promoter of the Merchants hotel here, arrived from Atlanta tonight. When she alighted from the Sam train she found she had been robbed of her pocketbook containing \$100, some valuable jewels, and trunk check, etc. She entertains no suspicion as to who got her.

A Pilot Falls Dead.

Selma, Ala., September 28.—(Special)—Captain Ewing Smith, one of the oldest pilots on the Alabama River, fell dead in the pilot house of the J. W. He was about at the time. His death was caused by heart failure.

A GREAT CONTEST NEARING THE END

The Fireman's Tournament To Be an Emphatic Success.

ELEVEN COMPANIES ENTERED
All the Prizes Will Be Hotly Contested For—The Arrangements All Completed.

The fireman's tournament promises to be one of the great attractions of the exposition. Eleven companies from different cities of the United States will participate and make it an exciting as well as interesting feature.

The dates fixed for the tournament are October 11th and 12th, and during these two days Atlanta will be overrun with firemen. They will be given a royal time while here and the city department will turn out to welcome them to the city.

The handsome prizes that are offered have tempted many of the companies from a distance to participate, companies that are old at races and who have won prizes in the days gone by. Nearly every company that is going into the races have records and wear medals as prizes won at other tournaments.

All the companies are going to enter for the \$1,000 gift given by the Cotton States and International exposition. The second prize is the light reel that will be used in the races donated by Rumsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, O.

The other prizes the companies that have registered for the race; E. C. Clarke hose company, of Grinnell, Ia.; Independent hose company, of Martin's Ferry, O.; Central hose company, Bradford, Pa.; First Ward hose company, of Butler, Ia.; Hose company, of Gloversville, N. Y.; Motion picture company, of Ocala, Fla.; Hose Company No. 2, of Pensacola, Fla.; Greenboro hose company, Greensboro, N. C.; Atlantic hose company, Newerne, N. C.

The weight of the reel that is to be run is 33 pounds and is one of the lightest reels made. It is used for racing purposes exclusively, and was made especially by Rumsey & Co. for the race to be held here in October. The reel is now on exhibition in the building.

The ladder climbing event is another feature of the tournament. The climber has to run fifty feet to the ladder and climb thirty feet up it. The first prize is a handsome gold badge; second prize is \$5 in gold.

FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION.

CUT RATE TICKET MEN DO NOT CARE TO CUT EACH OTHER.

There Was an Attempt To Hold a Meeting for Self-Preservation Last Night.

While the merry cut-rate ticket spieler is packing in front of his stand and announcing in a bold, bad voice that "the ticket men inside will sell, buy or exchange tickets, the people who conduct the trade are a little worried.

Though the cut-rate people are selling below regular rates, they are cutting each other, and in consequence there is considerable anxiety among the cut-rate ticket men. Some of them have discussed the situation and decided that there should be a meeting and the matter should be thoroughly discussed and a scale of prices arranged, if possible.

Room 223 of the Kimball was selected as the place of meeting, but only three ticket men were present—Messrs. Frank, Maynard and Elsman. All of them representative cut-rate ticket men. For the lack of a quorum an adjournment was had, but there will be another meeting shortly.

Pennsylvania's Representatives.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 28.—General Hastings has announced the appointment of the following delegates to represent Pennsylvania at the meeting of the farmers' national congress at Atlanta from October 10th to October 16th, inclusive: Colonel R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; Albert F. Kimmel, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county; Levi Morrison, Greenville, Mercer county, and D. Ezra Horn, of Lancaster county.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, September 28.—The treasury stated gold reserve today is \$4,338,618 subject to a deduction of \$1,500,000 withdrawn yesterday for export. In ordinary transactions the gain for the day was \$104,000.

HE FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.



NEARING THE END

The Work of the Negro Baptists Is Nearly Completed.

REPORTS READ YESTERDAY

Distinguished Delegates Will Occupy the Colored Pulpits Today—Session Closes Monday.

The colored national Baptist mission convention assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and almost the entire day was consumed in hearing the report of the committees appointed the day before to consolidate the three bodies and prepare a constitution and adopt by-laws.

At a late hour last night the committee had not finished its report.

The convention was called to order by President Morris and the opening devotional exercises were conducted by P. F. Mallory, C. O. Booth and J. H. Frank, after which the minutes of the preceding day were read.

A letter from Mr. J. C. Wilson, of the building committee of the new Sixth Baptist church, was read by the secretary of the convention. The letter told of the fact that the building of the Sixth had under consideration the erection of an elegant stone edifice, and failing to raise the necessary funds from its own members and congregation, outside help had been asked for. A collection was taken up in the convention and the sum of \$35 was secured.

During the early hours of the convention yesterday, W. B. Johnson, editor-in-chief of the National Baptist Magazine, addressed the meeting in the interest of his publication. Johnson stands in the foremost ranks of the denomination and is an able and eloquent minister. His ideas as regards the future of his race are almost identical with those of Dr. J. C. Wilson, and it is evident that not only higher education is necessary for the good of the race, but that the hands and muscles must also be trained as well as the mind. The address of Johnson was timely and to the point, and although he was in fact representing his magazine, he branched out on other topics and caught the attention of the present.

A telegram from C. J. Jones, of Greenville, Miss., was received by President Morris yesterday and read before the convention.

Jones stated that he had appealed the celebrated case of the Greenville murderer to the supreme court, and desired aid from the convention in order that he could secure a retrial. The case involves the joint trial of negroes, and he believes that no negro should be convicted unless his race has a representative on the jury that passes a verdict.

At 11 o'clock the routine work of the convention was set aside and the president announced that the committees appointed on the question of consolidation would hand in their reports. Through the remainder of the morning, session after all of the afternoon reports were read, and they will be continued Monday morning when the convention assembles.

Several new delegates reached the city yesterday and attended the convention for the first time during the day. The total number of delegations and visitors now reaches 2,000.

This afternoon devotional services will be held in the chapel of Spelman seminary.

The visitors will be shown through the college, after which they will be entertained by the students.

Monday morning the convention meets again in the auditorium of the Friendship Baptist church. The work of the convention is suspended Monday evening, the session will adjourn. If such is the case the members of the body will probably visit the exposition Tuesday in a body, after which they will leave for their homes.

Appointments for Sunday.

Friendship—11 o'clock a. m., T. W. Lott; 3 o'clock p. m., educational mass meeting; Spellman Seminary—3 o'clock p. m., J. A. Taylor.

Asaph—3 o'clock p. m., A. J. Stokes.

D. S. 8 o'clock p. m., M. W. Gilbert.

Little Mt. Olive—3 o'clock p. m., W. M. Conner.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—11 o'clock a. m., A. Stewart.

Bethel A. M. E. church—11 o'clock a. m., G. Lee, E. D.; 3 o'clock p. m., R. T. Pollard.

Wheat Street Baptist—3 o'clock, p. m., H. A. Watkins; 8 o'clock, p. m., A. S. Jackson.

Mount Olive Baptist—3 o'clock, p. m., E. W. Isaac; 8 o'clock, p. m., S. W. Walker.

Bethel—3 o'clock, p. m., V. Vann; 8 o'clock, p. m., C. H. Clark, D. D.

Central—3 o'clock, p. m., R. T. Taylor;

8 o'clock, p. m., J. T. Oliver.

East Hunter Street—3 o'clock, p. m., J. Wood.

Methodist—3 o'clock, p. m., H. W. Balford.

Shiloh—3 o'clock, p. m., H. W. Bowler, D. D.

Zion Hill—11 o'clock, a. m., A. L. Hill;

3 o'clock, p. m., S. J. Hunt; 8 o'clock, p. m., J. W. Reid.

Reid Street—3 o'clock, p. m., W. M. Beckham; 8 o'clock, p. m., R. Kemp.

Providence—3 o'clock, p. m., J. R. Rawson.

Presbyterian—11 o'clock, a. m., J. C. Daniel.

Woodstock—3 o'clock, p. m., E. B. Topp.

Loyd Street Mission, Chapel street—3 o'clock, p. m., E. Green.

Shiloh—3 o'clock, p. m., H. W. Jackson;

8 o'clock, p. m., J. H. Roberts.

Tabor—3 o'clock, p. m., T. C. Taylor.

High Rock—3 o'clock, p. m., J. Thompson.

Ebenezer—3 o'clock, p. m., J. Griffin;

8 o'clock, p. m., J. M. Raiford.

Allen Temple, A. M. 11 o'clock, a. m., J. B. Robinson; 8 o'clock, p. m., J. B. Wood.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, September 28.—The treasury

stated gold reserve today is \$4,338,618

subject to a deduction of \$1,500,000 withdrawn

yesterday for export. In ordinary transac-

tions the gain for the day was \$104,000.

I HAVEN'T TIME TO WRITE "ADS"

But if you will call at my store NEXT WEEK I will TAKE TIME to offer you the PRETTIEST stock of

FURNITURE In Atlanta, at "CUT PRICES."

IF YOU DON'T BUY, IT IS YOUR FAULT

My stock is well selected from the best market affords from

GRAND RAPIDS TO NEW YORK.

T. J. FAMBRO,

87 and 89 Peachtree Street.

Only \$1.25.



BEAUTY TALKS.

The story of aluminum reads like a fairy tale. It is the Cinderella among the metals. Electricity is the fairy godmother that has released the princess from the dust and ash and clothed her shining garments.

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PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PAGES
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VOL. XXVIII.

THIRD PART.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1895.

THIRD PART.

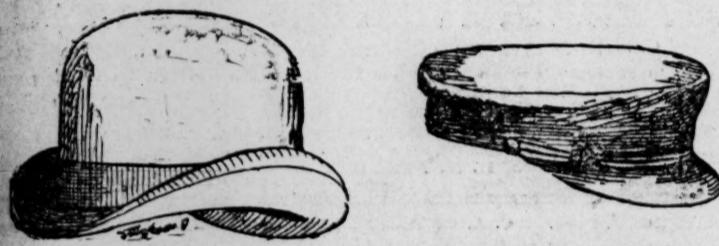
PRICE FIVE CENTS.



LONG PANTS SUITS.

Young Men 15 to 18. Correct styles, either single or double breasted. Some styles never seen before in this department. The prices are

\$2.98. \$5.00. \$7.50.



Hats. New fall Styles are now on display.

Everything late pertaining to Hats are Here. Alpines, Derbys, Fedoras, Tourists—all shapes, all colors; at **98c**

\$1.48 \$1.98 \$2.98. Hats.

Men's Trousers.



You wonder that our great store is crowded day by day, and that we sell more Trousers than any other house in the south. The prices are the cause.

98c For choice of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Trouser, neat looking and extra well made; great values.

\$1.50 For choice of \$2.25 and \$2.50 Trouser, all wool, strong and durable and good fitters; neat and stylish patterns.

\$2.00 For choice of \$3.00 and \$3.50 Trouser, good domestic fabrics, all new, fresh goods; splendid assortment of patterns.

\$2.50 For choice of handsome \$4 and \$4.50 Trouser, stylish and desirable materials; great bargains at this price. \$3.00 For choice of \$5 Trouser, fine tailor-made and custom fitting, finest materials, finished with silk, French waistbands.

Shoes. Shoes.

A FEW SPECIALS IN MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Misses' Vici Kid Shoes, stylish toes, sizes 11 1-2 to 2, actual value \$2, at The Globe, \$1.48. Same Shoes, 8 1-2 to 11, \$1.25; 5 to 8, 98c.

Misses' French Dongola, extreme narrow or square toes, button Boot, sizes 11 1-2 to 2, actual value \$1.75, at The Globe \$1.25. Same Shoes, 8 1-2 to 11, 98c; 5 to 8, 89c.

Misses' "Little Trojan" School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, actual value \$2, at The Globe \$1.25. Same Shoe, 8 1-2 to 11, 98c.

Misses' "Solid Leather" Dongola Kid Shoe, sizes 11 1-2 to 2, actual value \$1.25, at The Globe 98c. Same Shoe, 8 1-2 to 11, 75c; 5 to 8, 48c.

Misses' grain button with tips, the same sizes, 12 to 2, actual value \$1.50, at The Globe 98c. Same Shoes, 8 1-2 to 11 1-2, 89c.

A sample lot of Misses' Shoes, sizes somewhat broken, size 11 1-2 to 2, actual value \$1 to \$1.25, at The Globe 75c.

We Remain Open Evenings.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

Everything is in readiness for our GRAND OPENING. To-morrow, the first day, we will have ready for your kind inspection all the Fall Novelties in Men's and Boys' Wear.

It's Opening Day in CLOTHING.

It's Opening Day in SHOES.

It's Opening Day in HATS.

It's Opening Day in FURNISHINGS.

Every department represented is in complete readiness. We have always saved you money on your former purchases. Come now and see how we are considering your interests.



BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL OR DRESS!

\$1.48

For good Oxford and Gray Mixed Cheviot Short Pants Suits; many no better sell for \$2.00.

\$1.98

For Boys' All-Wool Casimere and Cheviot Short Pants Suits, elegantly made, and you rarely find any better for \$3.00.

\$2.98

For Boys' good, neat, durable Suits, with double knee and seat, same as you find generally on \$4.00 counters.

\$3.48

For Strictly All-Wool Cheviot Suits, blue or black, would be advertised as a bargain by other stores at \$5.00.



For choice of \$9.00 and \$10 Suits, made of all wool goods, in dark, medium and light colors, newest styles, well trimmed. The greatest bargains we have ever offered.



For choice of \$12.00 Suits, made from good, honest, all wool materials, in all the desirable colors and leading styles. This price does not cover the actual cost of the cloth and trimming.

For choice of \$15.00 Suits, made of stylish black and blue Thibets, Fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres. Hundreds of stylish patterns to select from, any of them excellent values at the original price.

For choice of \$18.00 Suits, all new goods, made for this season's trade and up-to-date in every detail. The styles are correct, while the fabrics embrace every new design known to fashion. It will surprise you to see what grand bargains we offer you at this price.

For choice of \$20.00 Suits, made of the finest Imported and American fabrics; none better; in all the leading styles; made, trimmed and finished by skilled tailors. Each Suit a startling bargain.

SHOES. SHOES.

TWO SPECIALS IN MEN'S FINE SHOES.

Men's all styles, lace and congress, Patent Leather Shoes, actual value \$5.00 and \$6.00; at The Globe \$3.00.

Men's Russian calf, cap or plain toe, pointed, medium and wide; actual value \$5.00; at The Globe \$3.00.

THREE SPECIALS IN LADIES' FINE SHOES.

Ladies' hand-turned or extension sole Shoes, all the latest styles, all sizes; actual value \$4.00; at The Globe \$2.98.

Ladies' "A Sample Lot" fine vici kid Button Boots, all styles of toes; actual value \$3.00; at The Globe \$1.98.

Ladies' French Dongola, razor, opera or common sense toes, all sizes, 2 to 8; actual value \$2.00; at The Globe \$1.48.

We Remain Open Evenings.



BOOKS AND PEOPLE...

A Glance at Some Recent Volumes.

Gossip of a Personal Nature.

JULIAN HARRIS.



THOMAS HENRY HALL CAINE, The Distinguished Author Who Is Now in America.

It was not until after the death of Turgenev that Tolstoi came to the front, and yet it is of Tolstoi that one hears oftener than of Turgenev. Not that the living author is not entitled to a high place on the roll of authors, but that the man he succeeds is entitled to a still higher niche.

"Fathers and Children," by Turgenev-Tourguenoff written by some—published by McMillan & Co., the translation coming from the pen of Constance Garnett. The book is one of a series of these novels sent out by McMillan & Co., and is probably the strongest of all of Turgenev's serious work. To read "Fathers and Children" is to obtain a clear insight into the wonderful mind of this greatest of Russian novelists. His grasp upon all thoughts human and his wonderfully accurate interpretation of human actions are almost overwhelming. But he is not great alone in his extensive novels—in his sketches he is marvelous. For instance, there is "Phantoms." In this he equals Poe and surpasses Dostoevsky in bringing out that peculiar thrill of the mysterious and the incomprehensible. We all know what it is, but hardly, perhaps, are not permitted to experience its origin or to know of any force it there is a force—that controls such indescribable, overwhelming emotions. It may be that the scale is too grand for mere humanity.

Turgenev dissects the human feelings with a keen and steady knife. But there seems to be no greater skill. It is relentless, yet seems to be devoid of the harsh ring of unblending steel. But the wound is there for evidence. Turgenev looks into the real person. He drags out thoughts and feelings that are all true enough and all natural enough, but that sometimes one thinks should remain unexpressed if not even hidden from the world.

D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers and the book can be found at Lester's.

"Modern German Literature."

"Modern German Literature" is the title under which Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D., in a book published by Roberts Brothers, handles in an interesting fashion the leading writers of Germany. The author began with a proper and an admirable aim, of which he tells in the following words in concluding the preface:

"I have attempted to emphasize from them and from others wherever it seemed desirable, for my modest ambition has been less to be original than to be helpfully suggestive to lovers of pure literature."

While one necessarily goes over much ground that has been fully covered, yet his arrangement and condensations by Professor Wells are pleasing. In the first chapter—"The Beginnings"—he shows earnestness and indicates a thorough grasp of his subject. In this he handles influences and deals happily in a prospective fashion of results with which he is acquainted, but which for the time he is not. The main character in the letters, outside of the ego, is Cullingworth, who proves very interesting and does the unexpected at the right time. To my mind Doyle has done better things, but perhaps I am prejudiced. I have forgotten him for the awkward manner in which he disposed of Sherlock Holmes and I have always regarded his excuses as both lame and tame.

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"The Chautauquan Series."

Of late Flood & Vincent have turned out four very handsome volumes of the Chautauquan Series. They are "The Industrial Evolution," by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor; "Growth of the American Nation," by Professor Harry Pratt Judson; "Studies in American Letters," by Henry C. Beers; "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," by E. W. Scripture, Ph.D., director of psychological laboratory in Yale university.

One of these books can be recommended, though the others are also good. In the most interesting, to me, was that by Professor Wright.

"Bazarov," said, "Never mind," but the whole day passed before he could make up his mind to inform Vassily Ivanovitch—"his father"—of his intentions. At last, when he was just saying good-night to him in the study, he observed with a yawn that Bazarov's parents were there.

"Oh, I was almost forgetting to tell you. Send to Fedot's for our horses tomorrow."

"Vassily Ivanovitch was dumfounded. 'Is Mr. Karpov leaving us, then?'

"'Yes, and I'm going with him.'

"Vassily Ivanovitch positively reeled. You are going?"

"Yes . . . I must. Make the arrangements about the horses, please."

"Very good . . . faltered the old man. 'Fedot's is very good . . . only . . . only . . . How is he?'

"I must go stay with him for a little time. I will come back here again later."

"Ah! For a short time . . . very good."

Vassily Ivanovitch drew out his handkerchief, and, blowing his nose, doubled up almost to the ground. "Well . . . every time . . . I had thought you were to be with us . . . a little longer. Three days . . . After three years, it's a long time . . . either little, Vevyeng."

"But I tell you, I'm going back direct."

"It's necessary for me to go . . . only . . ."

"Necessary . . . Well! Duty before everything. So the horses shall be in readiness. Very good, Vima and I, of course, did not anticipate this. She just begged some flowers from a neighbor; she must be the mother of (Vassily Ivanovitch) being the mother of the room for you!"

"Arina being the mother of the room for you?"

"Arina did not mention that every morning when I came down he took counsel with her."

"Timofeitch, he sat with bare feet in his slippers and pulling out his fingers, one dog-eared robe note after another, showed him with various surmises, with a poor reference to good things to eat, and to red wine, which good as he could observe, the young men liked best."

"Liberty . . . is the great thing; that's my . . . I don't want to hamper you . . . not . . ."

"We suddenly ceased and made for the door."

"We shall soon see each other again,

"But Vassily Ivanovitch, without turning

of a work, everything is wound up to the reader's satisfaction and not a little to the author's own down his pen, exclaiming, thank God."

But, nevertheless, all of Marryat's books do not end in smiles, nor again to the reader's entire satisfaction. "Jacob Faithful" is for sale at Lester's.

Books for the Boys.

Three splendid books for boys are out from the hands of W. A. Wilde & Co., and each is a success. They are all bound to advantage by any boy. There are also ways so many aimless books for boys that it is frequently very difficult to make selections. The three books referred to are "The Mysterious Voyage of the Daphne," "In Wild Africa," and "Three Colonial Days." The first is a collection of short stories by such authors as William O. Stoddard, Lieutenant H. P. Whittemore, H. N. Jane Austin and Marjorie Richardson. "In Wild Africa" is by Colonel Thomas W. Knox. The narrative is replete with the events of the trip, the country and the characters of the people are brought in such a pleasant manner that the story does not drag in the slightest. By the way, the publishers announced that this volume is to be followed by others to be called the "Travel Adventures of the Young Colonial." The books are well bound and admirably illustrated.

The Penn Publishing Company publishes "Andy's Ward," by James Oist, and "Comrade," by Edward Oist, which is also to be published. I am not so sure that he stopped to consider into whose hands the editing of his letters would be placed. Had he thought that the very pleasant task, in the course of events, would be assigned to Dr. A. Conan Doyle, I am sure that there is no one in the letter, but it is very difficult for one who has followed Conan Doyle in his Sherlock Holmes stories not to stop and begin to wonder how Dr. Munro knew that the man across the street was a spy sent by Cullingworth.

Still, that is neither here nor there, for we find in any of the letters the reason for the spy and the necessary cause for his exist. Still it was very Doylesque. "The Stark Munro Letters" are letters written by a young man, graduated as a doctor, who is seeking to establish himself as some place where he can get a supporting income from his practice; which, to the relief of the reader, finally does not prove a love story to him in the letters and all end well. Dr. Munro insisted upon writing his friend a lot of religious nonsense which he evidently thought was very deep, for he seems to be always serious in it. The style is splendid and there are touches that resemble Laurence Sterne. I am afraid, however, that Conan Doyle has his incidents occur in the same manner repeating with a woeful amount of repetition. When he edited the letters, Dr. Doyle should have left out the poem of Dr. Munro; but then Doyle does not pretend to be a poet.

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1895.

Supplement to The Atlanta Constitution.

MR. THIMBLEFINGER AND MR. RABBIT.

New Stories of Mrs. Meadows and Her Queer Friends.

The Snow White Goat and the Coal Black Sheep.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

"Please don't say that that is the end of the story," said Sweetest Susan, as Mrs. Meadows made a longer pause than usual.

"Well, it ought to be the end," replied Mrs. Meadows. "The two children had come home with treasure and riches enough to suit anybody. That ought to be the end of the story. You ought to be able to say that they all lived happily together forever after. That's the way they put it down in the books, but this is not a book story, and so we'll have to stick to the facts."

"Now, then, when the boy and the girl returned home, one with the wonderful sheep and the other with the wonderful goat, they found their father and mother in a great state of mind. The whole country round about had been searched for the children. The mother was sure they had been stolen and carried off. The father, who had his own miseries always in mind, was sure that they had grown tired of the poverty that surrounded them and had run away to see if they couldn't do better among strangers."

So when the children had returned home, as happy as larks, their mother fell to weeping and cried out: "I am so glad you have escaped, my pretty dears." The father grinned and said: "Why do you come back? Is it because the fare elsewhere is no better than it is here?"

"Now, of course, the children didn't know what to make of all this. They stood with their fingers in their mouths, and wondered what the trouble was. Then they were compelled to answer a shower of questions, and by the time the inquiries had ended, they were not feeling very comfortable at all. Finally the boy said:

"My sister and myself were tired of wearing ragged clothes and having little to eat, and so we concluded to seek our fortunes. We knew that Uncle Rain and Brother Drought had caused all the trouble and so we thought the best way to do would be to hunt them up, and tell them the trouble they were causing to our poor family. I went to see Uncle Rain, and my sister went to see Brother Drought. We found them at home and both were in a good humor. Uncle Rain gave me a coal black sheep, and Brother Drought gave my sister a snow white goat and told us that with these we could make our fortunes."

"A likely story—a very likely story indeed!" exclaimed the father. "If you have brought the sheep and the goat home, you would do well to take them back where you got them, else we shall all be put in jail for stealing and for harboring stolen property."

"Now don't talk that way to your own children," said the tender-hearted mother. "For my part I believe every word they say." Then she kissed them and hugged them, and cried over them a little, while the father sat by looking sour and glum. The children, when they placed the goat and sheep in the stable, had each taken a handful of gold and silver coins from the horns of the wonderful animals. So now the boy went forward and placed upon the table near his father a handful of gold and silver. The girl did the same.

The father heard the rattle and jingle of coin, and, looking around, saw there at

time, and that was the way with this man. He was too honest to keep other people's money and too thick-headed to know how to keep his own."

"Excuse me," exclaimed Mr. Rabbit, with a bow that made his ears flop; "excuse me, I thought the story had come to an end. You said they were all very happy, so I says to myself, 'now is the time to make a slight remark.'"

"No; the end of the story is yet to come," replied Mrs. Meadows. "But if these children are getting tired, I'm ready to quit. Goodness knows, I don't want to worry them, and I don't want to make them think that I want to do all the talking."

"Please go on," said Sweetest Susan.

"Well, when the father found where the money and treasure came from, he was willing to believe that his children had visited Uncle Rain and Brother Drought, for he knew perfectly well that the wonderful black sheep and the wonderful snow-white goat were not bred on any farm in that country. So his mind was easy, and, as

two robbers followed him as closely as they dared, but it was too dark for them to see what he was doing. They knew that he went into the stable and presently they heard the jingle and clinking of gold and silver, and then he came out with his pockets full.

"They waited until he had gone on toward the tavern and was out of sight. Then they slipped into the yard and crept into the stable. It was very dark in the stable but not too dark to see dimly. The two men felt their way along and soon saw that there were two stalls in the stable. Each went into a stall and began to feel around. They expected to find bags of gold and silver stacked around, but they were mistaken. Finally they stooped to feel upon the ground and as they did so there was a loud thump in each stall and a yell of pain from both robbers. When they stooped to feel along the ground the coal-black sheep and the snow-white goat rushed at them and gave each one a thump that nearly jarred the senses out of him. The robbers rolled over with a howl and the goat and sheep thumped them again and kept on thumping again.

"But at last the robbers managed to escape, but they made a pretty looking sight. Their hats were lost, their clothes were torn and muddy, their heads were bleeding, their eyes were knocked black and blue, and they felt as if there was not a whole bone in their bodies. They were too frightened to talk, but finally their voices came to them.

"'What was it hit you?' says one.

crazy, but the shrewder ones said that there must be some secret behind it all. So they set to work to find it out. They flattered him in every way. They made him rich presents for himself, his wife and children. For the first time he began to wear fine clothes and put on airs. The shrewd merchants asked his advice about their own business, and went about telling everybody what a wise man he was. They pretended to tell him all their own business secrets.

"This, of course, pleased the man very much, and, at last, one day when he had more wine in his head than when he told his merchant friends that he made all his gold and silver by shearing a black sheep and milking a white goat.

"Where do you keep these wonderful creatures?" one of the merchants asked.

"In my stable," replied the man; "in my stable night and day."

"The greedy merchants were not long in finding out that the man kept a coal-black sheep and a snow-white goat in his stable sure enough, and, after a good deal of persuading and flattering, they got him to consent to bring his coal-black sheep and his snow-white goat to the tavern so that they might see for themselves how rare and valuable the animals were.

"Well, one night after his wife and children had gone to bed, the man carried the sheep and the goat to the tavern and showed them to the merchants. They offered him immense sums of money for the animals, but he refused them all. They then invited him to remain to a banquet which they had prepared. He wanted to carry his sheep and his goat back home, and then return to the banquet, but the merchants said the table was already spread, and he could tie his wonderful animals in the rear hall where nobody would bother them.

"Meantime, the merchants had sent out into the country and bought a black sheep and a white goat, and while some of them were pouring wine down the man's gullet, others were untiring the wonderful black sheep and white goat, and putting in their place the animals that had been bought. When the time came for the man to go home, he was so wobbly in the legs and so befuddled in the head that he couldn't tell the difference between a sheep and a goat. In fact, he had forgotten all about them until one of the merchants asked him if he wasn't going to take his rare and valuable animals back home.

"The strange sheep and goat were not used to being led about at night by a man with wobbly legs and a befuddled head, and they cut up such queer capers that it was as much as the man could do to keep on his feet at all. But, after so long a time, he managed to get them home and tied in the stable.

"So far, so good, but the next morning, when the boy and the girl got up betimes and went out to feed their pets as they were in the habit of doing, they saw at once that something had happened. Their precious pets had been made away with and these rough, dirty and mean-looking animals put in their place. One glance was enough to satisfy the children of this, and they set up such a wail that the whole neighborhood was aroused. Even their father stuck his head out of the window and asked what was the matter. His head was still befuddled by the night's banquet, but his alarm sobered him instantly when he heard what his children said. He wouldn't believe it at first, but when he went into the stable and saw for himself, he was nearly beside himself with grief. He declared that it was all his fault, and told what he had done the night before.

"He was now as poor as he ever was, and his wife said she wasn't sorry a bit, because he would now have a chance to go to work and an excuse for not hanging around the tavern. But the children begged him to go after their coal-black sheep and their snow-white goat.

"This he promised to do, and he made haste to go to the tavern. The merchants were still there, but they only laughed at him when he asked them for his sheep and his goat. They called on the tavern keeper to witness that the man had started home with a black sheep and a white goat.

"That is true," said the man, "and I have them there now. But they are not mine. Some of you ruffians stole mine and put them in their place."

"The merchants pretended to be very angry at this, and made as if they would fall on the man with their fists. But he was a stout fellow and was armed with a stout hickory, and so they merely threatened. But the man failed to get his coal-black sheep and his snow-white goat and went home full of grief and remorse."

Birds and Trees.

A European naturalist points out an interesting fact about birds and trees to which, he says, no attention has hitherto been paid. This is that certain species of birds show a preference for particular kinds of trees. According to the observations of this gentleman jays and rooks prefer the oak, finches the lime-tree, black-caps the laurel, thrushes the birch and the ash, and woodpeckers the beech, while the nightingale loves especially to frequent groves of nut trees.

If this is so, a very interesting field for observation is offered, in which young and old can alike take part. Only a knowledge of the principal varieties of trees and the ability to recognize the common species of birds are required to fit one for investigation in this field.

No one who has not tried it can form any conception of the intense interest that a simple walk through the fields or woods is capable of awakening when the stroller has some definite object in view, toward which his thoughts and his observations are all tending.

No better object of the kind could easily be selected than an attempt to settle the question whether certain birds do prefer certain trees, and if so, what trees and birds are oftenest found together.



THERE CAME TO THAT VILLAGE A COMPANY OF FIVE MEN.

I said, the father, the mother and the two children were all happy together.

"The mother and the children were so happy that they staid at home and enjoyed one another's company, and the father was so happy that it made him restless in the mind. He got in the habit of going to the tavern every day, and sometimes more than once a day, and he got to drinking more ale and wine than was good for him. And on these occasions his legs would wobble under him, as if one leg wanted to go home and the other wanted to go back to the tavern.

"Sometimes at the tavern he would get to gaming, and when he lost his money, as he always did, he'd ask his companions to wait until he could go home and get more. He would soon come back with his pockets full. This happened so often that people began to talk about it and to wonder how a man who had been so very poor could suddenly become so wealthy that he had money to throw away at the gaming table. His neighbors were very curious about it, but they asked him no questions, and he went on drinking and gambling for many long days.

"But finally there came to that village a company of five men who let it be understood that they were peddlers. They came into the city on foot, carrying packs on their backs, and put up at the tavern. They were not peddlers but robbers, who had been attracted to the village by rumors about the poor man who was rich enough to throw away money night after night at the gaming table.

"Shortly after nightfall three of the five men arranged themselves around a table and when the man came in they invited him to join them. Two of the five sat by the fire and appeared to be watching the game. The man didn't wait for two invitations but seated himself at the table and called for wine. Then the gaming began. Aided by their two companions, the three robbers at the table had no difficulty in swindling the man. Though he came with all his pockets filled with gold and silver, they were soon emptied. The robbers piled him with wine and he played wildly.

"When his money was all gone, he excused himself and said he would go and get more and then continue the game. He went out and at a sign from the leader the two robbers who had been sitting by the fire rose and followed him. They had no trouble in doing this, for the man's legs were already getting wobbly. One leg wanted to go home and go to bed, and the other wanted to go back and be stretched out under the table.

"But, though the man's legs were wobbly, his head was pretty clear. He knew his way home, and he knew his way into the stable where the coal-black sheep and the snow-white goat were housed. The

"I'm blessed if I know," says the other. "What hit you?"

"Something hard," says one.

"What did it look like?"

"Satan dressed in white, and he had his maul and wedge with him. What did yours look like?"

"Satan dressed in black, and he had all his horns and hoofs with him, and I think he must have struck me one or two licks with his forked tail."

"They went off to the nearest branch and bathed themselves as best they could, but even then they made a sorry spectacle. Their hands and faces were still swollen, their eyes were nearly closed, and their clothes were split and ripped from heel to collar. They didn't know where to go. They knew that it wouldn't do to go back to the tavern and present themselves among the guests, for that would cast suspicion on their companions. Finally they went outside the village and hid themselves under a haystack, where they soon fell asleep and would have slept soundly if their dreams had not been disturbed by visions of a black satan and a white satan, both armed with long, hard horns and sharp hoofs.

"All this time the father of the children, wobbly as he was, sat at the gaming table with the three robbers. The robbers were waiting for the return of their companions, and at last they became so uneasy that they played loosely and the man began to win his gold and silver back again. At last the robbers concluded to go in search of their companions, and the man went home, carrying with him more gold and silver than he had ever before brought away from the tavern. The robbers failed to find their companions until the next day, and the story they told was so alarming that the band concluded to leave that part of the country, at least for a while.

"But reports and rumors of the great wealth of the poor farmer continued to travel about, and finally they came to the ears of a company of merchants who were more cunning in their line of business than the robbers were in theirs. So these merchants journeyed to the village and put up at the tavern. There they soon made the acquaintance of the fortunate farmer who owned the wonderful coal-black sheep and the wonderful snow-white goat.

"They talked business with him from the word go. They wanted him to put his money into all sorts of schemes that were warranted to double it in a few months. But the man said he didn't want his money doubled. He already had as much as he wanted. He told them that if he were to sit on the street and throw away a million dollars a minute for ten years, he'd be just as rich at the end of that time as he was before he threw away the first million.

"Of course, the merchants didn't understand this. Some said the man was



LED BY A MAN WITH WOBBLY LEGS.

his elbow more money than he had ever seen before in all his life. He was both astonished and alarmed.

"Worse and worse," he cried, throwing up his hands. "Worse and worse. We are ruined. Tell me where you got that treasure that I may take it back to its owner. Make haste. If there's any delay about it we shall all be thrown into prison."

"Come with us," said the boy, "and we will show you where we found the treasure."

"So they went out of the house and into the stable, and there the children showed their father where the treasure came from.

"Wonderful! Most wonderful," cried the father. "Wonderful! Most wonderful!" exclaimed the mother. Then they hugged and kissed their children again and again, and all were very happy. It made no difference now whether the crops were good or bad."

"The man was mighty honest," remarked Mr. Rabbit.

"Yes," said Mrs. Meadows. "But men can be honest and thick-headed at the same

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BATTLE OF... NEW ORLEANS

*An American
Boy's Adventure.*

Robert Fayard Went Astray in the Swamp and Terrified a British Soldier Into Submission.

By Maurice Thompson.

In the history of our country the battle of New Orleans is unique, and in the history of war there perhaps never was a fight attended by circumstances more picturesque. On the part of the Americans it was waged by individuals, rather than by an army—each man fought as a citizen, feeling that he had a personal duty to perform. Whether true or not, the word had come to the people of New Orleans that the British commander had promised his soldiers unlimited freedom to sack the city if they took it. This aroused the people to the highest pitch of martial excitement, and General Jackson's little band of soldiers was at once reinforced by citizens of all ages, who rushed gun in hand to the proposed line of defense, a few miles down the river.

A Patriotic Lad.

Among these volunteers was a boy of sixteen by the name of Roger Fayard, whose parents were poor and of mixed French and American blood. Roger had armed himself with a short, clumsy gun, a horn of powder and a pouch well supplied with bullets. He presented himself at headquarters, and was told by the bluff, rough-and-ready general to go and find a place in the lines. Jackson was too busy at the time to pay much attention to him, and the boy, fully determined that he must have a hand in the impending fight, went out to where hundreds of men were digging like moles in the wet sand, building a long embankment for defense; but he could find no one that he knew, and so he wandered about somewhat bewildered until he chanced to attract the attention of General Coffee, who was in command of the left wing of our forces. A little later Roger found himself stationed in a swamp, where a struggling line of men were watching for the British red coats to appear.

Lost in the Swamp.

Here he had to stay all night, and the next day the command was sent farther on into a dense jungle. By this time Roger was, boy-like, beginning to feel dissatisfied with his situation. He was wet, muddy, hungry, sleepy and tired almost beyond endurance. Some movement was ordered which he did not understand, and at last, after running this way and that, trying to regain his place in line, he suddenly found himself alone in the midst of a wild tangle of trees and plants. Not a man was in sight, and a dead stillness and silence hung over everything. A strange sense of bewilderment and fear filled his heart. Where was he? What had become of the army? He stood and listened. Not a sound. To make the matter worse night was coming on and a fog with it.

Roger was no coward, but his nerves thrilled, and for awhile he was faint and almost ready to fall. After a few moments he rallied, however, and set out to look for his command. But which way should he go? He had absolutely no guide—nothing from which to draw even a hint of direction.

At the British Camp.

For hours he floundered in mud, water and underbrush. Overhead, as night fell, the breeze souffled dolefully through the dim tree-tops. He dared not halloo or make



Then Turning He Ran as Fast as His Legs Could Carry Him Back Into the Woods.

any sound; for this might betray him to the enemy. At last he saw a light twinkle, then disappear. He pushed on. Another and another light dashed through the thickening fog. They were camp fires; but whose were they? He must be careful. In his imagination to fall into British hands seemed worse than death. And the next instant, when he slyly pushed his way through a clump of tangled shrubs, he saw red coats and bayonets.

A sentry was strutting back and forth between him and a fire where some men were cooking and eating. He saw two whom he thought officers, discussing a bottle of wine. At first he was sure that the guard saw him and his heart sank. He receded and crept back into the cover unnoticed, however, to hasten away in the

opposite direction; but again and again he came upon lights and always there were red-coated soldiers by the fires. It seemed that choose what course he might the result was the same and naturally he concluded that he was in a circle and returning time after time to the same place.

The Battle Begins.

There was a moon, but the fog shut off nearly all the light. For many hours Roger trove in vain to get back to the American lines. At last worn out he lay down in a thicket near an old fence and almost immediately fell fast asleep. Sometime afterwards a great rushing noise awoke him. He opened his eyes and sprang to his feet. Immense rockets were going up and their light made the fog look red. The British

ordered him to cross it, not imagining thefeat a difficult one. In went the Highlander, up to the armpits; and by a tremendous struggle reached the other side, all covered with mud. Without counting the probabilities Roger followed, and plunged into the oozy ditch, where he stuck fast.

Here was the Highlander's opportunity to escape. But no; it was too late; the Americans were swarming over their breastworks; they were upon him; they seized him and marched him away. Not far, however. The brave fellow staggered and fell, and when they examined him they found that he was dead. During all that time he had been bleeding from a shot wound necessarily mortal, but had never shown a sign of it!

Nearly two hours passed before Roger



"DROP THAT GUN," CRIED THE BOY.

army was moving, and far and near the noises of a multitude of men tramping, cannons trundling and horses plunging, were heard, while military orders given in sharp tones were passed from distance to distance. Then a heavy boom from a big gun and all at once the storm of battle began. In a few minutes the British were charging upon Jackson's works.

Roger was now able to make out by the general direction of the enemy's march which way he should go in order to reach his friends; but he soon discovered that the British advance line was already between him and Jackson's works. He knew that General Coffee was on the American left and he hoped that by bearing far out into the swamp he could reach the extreme of the line. His sleep had refreshed him, so that now he ran briskly, keeping a sharp lookout for redcoats; but his eyes were not quick enough, and while making his way through the corner of an old plantation inclosure he suddenly came face to face with four or five soldiers who fired at him. Their bullets sang past his ears without touching him. Badly scared as he was, he leveled his old gun and banged away, then turned and ran as fast as his legs could carry him back into the woods.

The Highlander.

By this time the battle was at its highest pitch. Cannon balls and grape shot were pounding and tearing their way through the woods and plowing great furrows across the sandy open space, while a continuous patter and hissing of rifle bullets was mingled with the snarling of rockets and the broadsides from a vessel in the river. Roger zig-zagged his way toward the left of the American line, as he thought; but in fact he was approaching the center. It began to be very difficult to keep out of the way of the charging British, and every movement made his peril greater. He sought the first opportunity to reload his gun, but, to his consternation, discovered that he had lost his powder horn. And scarcely was he aware of this calamity before a soldier, dressed in the uniform of the highlanders, sprang in front of him and leveled his musket; and the next moment the lock snapped ineffectually; it had missed fire.

A Bluff.

Roger could not retreat, nor could he fire an empty gun; but feeling the desperation of such a predicament, he dared to try a scheme which flashed upon his mind. Taking quick aim upon the highlander, he demanded his surrender.

"Drop that gun!" cried the boy, with a stern scowl.

The Highlander promptly obeyed. So far so good; but Roger realized at once that he had a serious trouble in hand. What could he do with his prisoner, whom he was holding under fear of an empty blunderbus? To stand there would be certain death or capture.

"March along!" Roger commanded, indicating the direction in which he wished to go.

The Highlander seeing the gaping muzzle of the boy's gun bearing directly upon him, felt that he must submit, and so he marched on as he was told.

At this stage of action there was a terrible concentration of energy by both armies. The British commander fell, mortally wounded; the Highlanders charged up to the ditch in front of Jackson's works and were cut down like grass. Roger and his captive were borne along, as if on the stormside of the fight, and forced hither and yon. At last the recoil came. The British army, torn to shreds, was hurled back, utterly defeated and panicstricken.

In the Mud.

The ditch in front of the American breastworks was an old millrace, in which the sluggish water covered a bottom of deep mud. When Roger had succeeded in driving his prisoner to the brink of this he

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., September 29, 1895.

The Junior hopes that all principals who have not already appointed correspondents from their respective schools for The Junior will attend to the matter as soon as possible. Two correspondents are necessary from each school—one to attend to the lower grades and another to the higher. We desire this season to make the school reports and school notes a special feature of The Junior and to present each week an abundance of bright and fresh school news, and with the co-operation of the schools, we will be enabled to do so.

Girls and Boys on the Midway.

Saturday was the children's day at the exposition, and they took it in great style. The Midway proved to be the drawing attraction with them, and they spent the larger part of the day witnessing the wonderful things to be seen there.

One party, consisting of ten boys and girls anywhere from the ages of eight and fourteen accompanied by an elderly gentleman, were in for the sights and it is safe to say that there was little else in the old gentleman's pocket besides car fare when he left the grounds.

The different amusements along the Midway were filled most of the day with school boys and girls. The Scenic railway was well patronized by the youngsters, but the amusement that caught their eye as well as change was the "Shoot the Chutes." The boats were kept running pretty regularly during the afternoon and the majority of the loads were children.

"Are you ready? then let 'er go," and the boat was given a shove down the incline. With their hair flying to the wind and shouting with all their might they hit the water and made a leap into the air several feet and down again into the water. Every face flushed with excitement, they started for the funny-looking little car to be carried up to the top of the incline and try it again. The mothers can be satisfied that there is no danger on the chutes, as an accident has never happened on one of them during their existence.

In the "Streets of Cairo" many youngsters rode the camels and the donkeys. The riding of the camels takes science, and the younger boys and girls are better experts at "leaning way back" than the older people. "Holy Moses" has made himself popular with the children. He can sing the entire song "You Can't Play in My Yard," and never fails to sing it on every occasion.

The amusement that is most mysterious and the one that the school children were unable to catch on to, is the mysterious swing. All of the faces wore a mysterious smile as they emerged from behind those mysterious doors.

"Oh, I know how it is done," said one bright little fellow, "the roof turns around you."

"No it doesn't," said another, whose face was a study, "if the room went round, how could the piano, the chairs and the table with the burning lamp sit still. Then if it did turn around the floor would be above you when it was half around, but you are above the floor all the time."

They were heard still discussing how the mysterious swing works until they entered the gates leading to the Phoenix wheel.

A pleasure that is not often had is riding in an electric launch, and many of the younger visitors at the exposition yesterday were aware of this fact and took advantage of the present opportunity. There were several parties who remained in the launches during the fireworks last night and enjoyed the thrilling scenes from the lake, which is by far the best view. Excursion parties on the lake late in the afternoon are getting to be very popular.

Another show of amusement on the Midway that pleased the few children who visited it yesterday was the Chinese theater. Only a few witnessed the performance, but they evidently enjoyed it. In the theater the play and all is in Chinese and all that can be understood is the motions. The actors and actresses are small Chinese boys and girls dress very gaudily. They talk in a high shrill voice and their actions are very amusing. The play that was presented yesterday was evidently very dramatic as the Chinamen who were present would shout when the seeming hero appeared and hiss when the fellow who wanted to chop off the princess's head entered. It's amusing to see and hear the antics of the Chinese children and will please the younger boys and girls.

Exposition Kindergarten.

The kindergarten that was begun at the exposition grounds Friday is flourishing in many respects. The first session was Friday morning and the twenty little tots from the home of the friendless were carried out in a large wagon and remained until midday.

It was an amusing sight to see this bevy of little children seated around the small tables in the tiny chairs drawing figures on their slates and making squares and triangles out of paper.

Everything that is needed in a kindergarten is to be had and is used by the pupils of the one in the woman's building. There are two long tables with ten or more chairs to each, and the children sit around these and work away the hours.

The schoolroom is especially well stocked with pictures and other things that will interest the youngsters. The many different kindergartens over the country have sent exhibits which are the work of their classes to be displayed and used by

beginners in the school in the woman's building. There are many interesting objects made out of paper as well as drawings of animals and birds. This kindergarten is probably fitted with better material for learning the little children than any school in the country.

It is a large room that is occupied by the kindergarten in the basement of the woman's building, just under the arched balcony that overlooks the lake. The children have comfortable quarters and are happy in their home even if they are interrupted by hundreds of visitors.

This is a place all the school children should visit when on the grounds.

Pet Lions.

An amusing sketch of two lion whelps which were adopted as pets during the writer's residence in South Africa is given by a contributor to Forest and Stream. The lioness appeared to amuse herself by playing pranks on human strangers of her own sex, lying in ambush for them under the dining table.

Fearing that something serious might occur if I allowed my pets their liberty any longer I had a large cage constructed and for the first week of two was obliged to spend much time in it with them. The lioness fretted a great deal and the only way I had of quieting her was to go in and lie down, using the lion as a pillow, while she stretched herself beside me with her head on my chest.

One day the sheriff informed me that he had a summons in his office for me to serve as a juryman. I begged off, but he was inexorable. A few days afterwards he rode up to my gate, and I called my servant to open it for him while I hurried to the lion's cage.

Presently I heard him calling me, and on my answering he gradually found his way to the den, in which I was seated on the lion's recumbent body, while the lioness sat behind me with her chin resting on my shoulder. As soon as he saw me he sprang back, and cried:

"Come out of there!"

"Hand that summons in here, and I will do so."

"Hand that summons in here, and I will do so."

"Do you want my arm torn off?"

"No, but I want you to make a legal service of that paper by handing it to me."

"I shall not take any such risk, but I will tear up the paper if you will only come out and save me from seeing you torn into pieces."

"All right, do so, and I will try to get out alive."

The paper was torn up, and I stepped out of the cage, much to my friend's relief. A short time after I met the judge in the street, who wished to know if my mode of dodging jury was the one commonly practiced in my own country.

A Noble Dog.

Tom is a big, brown water spaniel with a strain of Newfoundland blood. He is intelligent beyond most of his kind, and to recount all his exploits and tricks would require a book.

How Tom came to have such a hatred of fire we never knew, but even a spark was sufficient to excite his wrath; he would spring upon a burning match or cigar stump and paw and bite it until there was not enough of it left to glow.

One evening Tom was left alone in charge of the house while the family went to a concert. Although Tom was an excellent watch dog, he was unhappy if left alone in the house, but would remain contented if outside on the piazza.

When, at about 11 o'clock, the family reached home Tom did not greet them with his customary bark of welcome, nor was he anywhere to be seen.

"Tom, Tom, where are you, old fellow?" called his master.

From within the house came a low, answering whine from the dog.

"What's this smell of smoke?" exclaimed Tom's mistress, as she entered the door. Tom crept toward her whining pitifully. The lamps were lighted and the cause of the smoke was soon apparent.

The screen before the open wood fire had fallen and an ember had rolled out upon the rug. The rug and the carpet beneath were quite consumed, and the wooden floor was badly charred; but not a live spark now remained, only the blackened cinders and ashes told the story.

Noble Tom! He had made a valiant fight. He was severely burned about the head and paws, and the hair was scorched from his body in several places. He was most tenderly cared for, and in a few weeks his wounds healed, but, poor fellow, he was blind in one eye ever after. He had entered the house that night by breaking a window, pane, sash and all.

Food for Thought.

Human life is a kind of circle, so that if a man lives long enough, he comes back to his first condition—to second childhood, as it is called.

At ten years of age a boy thinks his father knows a great deal; at fifteen he knows as much as his father; at twenty he knows twice as much; at thirty he is willing to take advice; at forty he begins to think his father knows something, after all; at fifty he begins to seek his advice and at sixty—after his father is dead—he thinks he was the smartest man that ever lived.

More Cats Than People.
New York Correspondent Minneapolis Journal.

There are said to be 1,500,000 cats in New York and Brooklyn. Of this number New York has 600,000 and Brooklyn 900,000. Brooklyn is therefore the great center of the cat industry. Just now the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is waging a regular warfare against the cat population. It has equipped men and wagons for this purpose, and they have gone to work to thin out the enormous number of homeless cats that help to make night sad for many a sleepless Brooklynite.

Carrigeen Moss.

Fairy Legend of the Irish Coast.

The Ocean Princess.

With Sea Green Hair.

By Gerald Brenan.

The sea came leaping and plunging in great white spume flakes along the cliffs of Carrigeen; for it was springtime and the season of high tides. Far away—beyond the angry breakers, and beyond the wavering, shifting bands of gray foam which took their place, one could see naught but a vast plateau of green ocean, dappled by an occasional sail, or darkening over the sunken ledges into patches of leaden hue.

High upon the cliffside, where sea-thistle and sand-grass rustled in the Atlantic breeze, two persons—an aged man and tiny girl—sat hand in hand, gazing steadfastly across the waters. Tied up in a red handkerchief at their side lay a frugal lunch of bread and buttermilk, from which fact it was easy to tell that they were either tourists or vagrants. As a matter of fact they belonged to the former class,



Here They Were Sitting on Carrigeen Cliffs—Careless Age and Thoughtless Youth.

although your fashionable sight-seer might be inclined to class them scornfully with the latter.

The Wise Man's Tale.

Old Meehaul Finnerty, the sheannachie or "wise man" of the inland parish of Ballycarney, had taken his grandchild Noreen, for a long-promised trip to the seashore. They had come by the mail cart from Ballycarney crossroads to the county town of Kilmore, whence the train—marvelous and wholly novel in Noreen's eyes—carried them with puff and rumble to the very borders of the ocean. And now, here they were sitting on Carrigeen cliffs above the mighty waste, peacefully chattering the one to the other, symbolical of careless age and thoughtless youth beside the waves of eternity.

Old Meehaul told his small charge a score of curious stories that afternoon—mostly stories of the coast they were, for Meehaul had lived during many of his earlier years, away from Ballycarney, in the Carrigeen district. Moreover he was, in his capacity of sheannachie, the possessor of legends galore, together with the power of relating them. Presently he leaned over the sides of the beetling cliff, and plucking a bunch of dull green moss from one of the crevices held it towards the child.

The Slimy Herb.

"Do ye know what that is, alannah?" he asked.

Noreen shook her neatly brushed ringlets to imply negative.

"Sure 'tis moss—Carrigeen moss—an' human food at that. Did ye never hear tell of Carrigeen moss?"

Again the ringlets were shaken.

"Well, 'tis what the poor fisherfolk eat when there's a famine. When the 'praties' give out, an' there's naught to buy bread with, they climb up the rocks an' gather Carrigeen moss. Then they boil it in a big pot; an' it's not so bad to ate—when ye can't get anything else."

Noreen looked at the slimy herb, and wondered how it could possibly taste well under any circumstances. Others have felt similarly; yet the poor coast people are driven in times of distress to support life on Carrigeen moss alone.

Old Meehaul settled himself comfortably once more, filled and lit his dhudeen, or short black pipe, and reflectively said: "Maybe ye never was tould the story of how Carrigeen moss was sent as food to the poor?"

The sheannachie, like some other notable poets, invariably began a narrative, by asking a question. Finding that Noreen was ignorant of the legend mentioned, he placed the tin cap of his dhudeen, took a long puff at the reeking tobacco, and began:

The Strange Princess.

"It was in the ould, ancient days, before any marauders at all—let alone any Englishmen—set eyes or foot on Irish soil. Feargus the Swarthy (or Feargus Dhu in Gaelic) was king of all this coast from the mouth of Feor river to the bay of Banshagh. He was a fine young king, but his nature was sad, an' instead of fightin' his neighbors like a king ought, he liked bet-

ter to stroll along these rocks of a moonlight night, an' play tunes on his golden harp.

"Well, one night he was singing to the harp down on the strand below, when the finest lady he ever saw came up out o' the water an' smiled at him. Her face was beautiful an' white, jewels glittered all over her, an' she walked like a queen. But Feargus took particular notice of her hair. It was long, and soft, and wavy, but the color of it was queer entirely. For it was green-green as the sea out beyond, or the moss I have in my fist. But, sure, King Feargus liked her all the better for the queer color of her hair, (bein' himself a queer young man). He played sweet music to her, and she tould him how she was a sea-king's daughter, strayed up from the palaces under the water. To make a long story short, King Feargus and the mermaid were married, and the fine ould family of McNamara (which means children of the mermaid) descended from them. Very happily they lived, too; the only trouble being that, while Feargus grew ould and gray-haired, the sea-princess, being a fairy, stayed young forever. At last poor King Feargus died and left his beautiful queen a widow. When she saw one of her strapping big sons safely on the throne, she called all the people together and tould them that she must return to her father in the palaces under the sea. Then there rose such a wailin' and lamentin' among the people as would melt the heart of a stone.

The Mermaid's Return.

"Every man, woman and child along the coast loved their sea-princess, and it was bitter news to them when she said that she must go back to her own country. All the ould people knelt before her with tears in their eyes, and the priests offered up prayers that she might not be taken from them. But sure the princess was firm. She said: 'Men of the land, my heart beats for ye, but there is a voice within me which calls me back to the ocean. Every night I hear the summons of my father, soundin' through the noise of wind an' waters. Believe me, I must go; but before I leave ye, choose some keepsake or token which will remind ye of her that was your king's wife.' Then the people began cosherin' together; but for the life of them they could not think of anything to ask of her as a token.

Asked for Her Hair.

"At last, achorra, up spoke a neat young gossoon, an' he says: 'Let us ask her for a lock of that beautiful green hair of hers.' Twasn't such a bad idea; so the good people asked her for the hair accordingly. An' being a woman, though only a sea-woman, the princess was mighty pleased at the complimentary way they put the request.

"She smiled sweeter nor ever before, an' says she: 'It will be done as ye say. But to reward your kindness, an' in order that ye may find some use in my gift, I will add something to the present.'

"Then, achorra, she took her eldest son's sharp sword, an' cut off a big lock of her hair. Beckonin' to the people, she began to walk up to the cliffs and along the top, till she came to a quiet spot something like this.

For a Time of Need.

"What d'ye think she did next? Stoopin' down over the cliff, she planted the lovely green hair in a little cranny of the rock, an' filled up the cranny with loose earth. Then she said something in the sea language, an' waved her golden wand over the hair as it floated on the wind. The hair seemed to change the minute she did so. It shrivelled up, an' became just the moral of this piece of carrigeen moss in my hand. 'Now,' says the princess, 'there is a token that will last ye for ever. When the cruel famine strikes ye and food runs short, this green plant will always be found growing among the rocks. Eat it, my children. It will sustain ye, when all else fails.' The last words were hardly out of her pretty mouth, when she took one tremendous jump, an' plunged from the top of the rocks into the sea. The people saw just one flash of her golden wand and one gleam of her long green hair, before she vanished in a big wave and was gone from their eyes forever.

The Blessed Moss.

"But sure enough, Noreen achanie, the Carrigeen moss still remains growin' in the rocks; an', as I said afore, 'tis a very good food—when ye can't get nothin' else. Eyah! but my dhudeen's could; an' 'tis time to open that red hankercher an' see what's good inside."

Little Noreen took the bunch of Carrigeen moss, and regarded it thoughtfully.

"So this was once a sea princess's hair?" she said.

"Aye, avic," answered old Meehaul, "at least that's the story."

"Twas mighty kind of that sea princess. I wonder, gran'father, if she's livin' in yet?"

"Sure she is, arooneen—them fairies never die at all, at

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BOY RULERS.

Freeville Citizens Discuss Their Summer Republic.

The Views of ex-Policemen, Senators, Jail Keepers and Bank Presidents Who Helped to Govern Several Hundred Boys and Girls From the Tough Districts in New York.

BY ALLEN SANGREE.

The other evening in a scantly furnished but comfortable looking "boy's club room" in the very toughest section of the historic east side in New York city, the jail-keeper, the chief of police, the senator who had been instrumental in having the girl's suffrage bill passed, the president of the First National bank, and several other prominent members of the late

previous life in the slums of the east side.

Mr. George's Experiment.

Most persons have read and become interested in this experiment for solving the question of the slums, which was tried this year for the first time by Mr. William R. George, of New York, an officer in the Twenty-second regiment, and who devotes his life to philanthropic work among the poor. They have heard how he took 300



ONE OF THE "COPS."

Freeville Republic discussed its past work and future career.

Those youngsters were among the three hundred boys and girls picked from New York slums, who have been experimenting with a republic of their own in the northern part of the state.

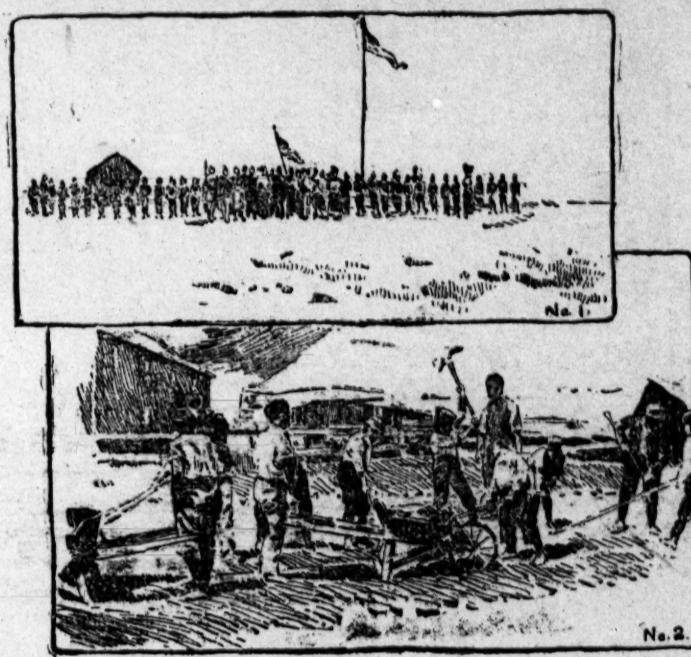
Gathered about a huge yellow pumpkin, which had been brought back as a curiosity, they canvassed the subject with an earnestness born of a vital interest in the republic's welfare and in language which bespeaks the extemporary nature of the disquisitions.

Regrets and Aspirations.

"Ain't but one thing riles me, that's me mudder didn't lick me and make me go ter school so's I could pass the civil service examination for the police force," remarked Foxy. "A copper's all I want 'er be in dat republic, an' you's kin bet all yer blooming shiners' dat I'll be one, too, next year."

Politicians Needed.

"Your 'spirations ain't much shucks," said the ex-senator. "Any cove what knows a bit kin carry a stick and walk straight. What we wants more 'n anything else in de republic is fellers as know something about polities. Not sayin' as policemen ain't a necessity. We's got to



DRESS PARADE AND SALUTING OF COLORS.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING CLASS.

of the poorest and toughest girls and boys from the east side this summer, and how, with the help of a score of able assistants, he brought them under complete discipline within a week after their arrival at the farm near Freeville.

What Is Taught the Boys.

Within the first week the republic had held its first election, a genuine election, too, from registry to stump-speaking and booth voting; had elected a president, senate, congress and judiciary, and organized a militia and police force. Members of the "force," a typical representation of which is given here, received 90 cents a day in pasteboard money, the legal tender of the republic, redeemable in potatoes,

to a discussion of the merits and usefulness of the aforesaid pumpkin.

It is Mr. George's intention to continue a skeleton organization of the republic at Freeville during the winter, and next summer to conduct the republic on an extensive scale.

The experiment has created widespread notice, and persons intrusted with philanthropy and social problems have written from all parts of the country for particulars of the plan. Mr. George works entirely without recompense, and relies on the generosity of persons interested in the uplifting of the downtrodden slums to contribute to the enterprise. Next year he may be able, by the help of charitable friends, to buy the farm for a permanent camp.

ARMY NICK NAMES.

The Odd Titles German Soldiers of the Day Give Each Other.

Everybody is familiar with the name of Tommy Atkins, representing the British soldier, but how many know the terms of endearment by which the German soldiers are called? Some of these are applied to the entire regiment, some to an individual corps. The guards are called "Hammel," or "sheep;" the guards call the soldiers of the line "field rats;" the infantry speak of the cavalry as "grooms," and the cavalry return the compliment by bestowing upon the infantry the names of "sand hares," "sand carriers" and "clodhoppers." The Cuirassiers are known as "flour sacks," the pioneers as "moles," the Hussars as "packhounds," and the artillery as "cow soldiers." The latter are called, also, "astronomers," and the engineers "water rats." In these divisions again the corps have names for themselves and their rivals. In the cavalry the Seventh Cuirassiers are the "white-smiths;" the First Hussars the "deaths heads," as their shako bears this emblem; and the Fourth Hussars, from their brown uniforms, are called the "partridges," the only brown in the German army preserved in remembrance of Frederick II, who used all the cloth found in a Capuchin convent for his soldiers. The green uniform with yellow facings has given to the Sixth Hussars the name of "spinach and eggs," and for a smaller reason the Tenth Hussars are called "parrots."

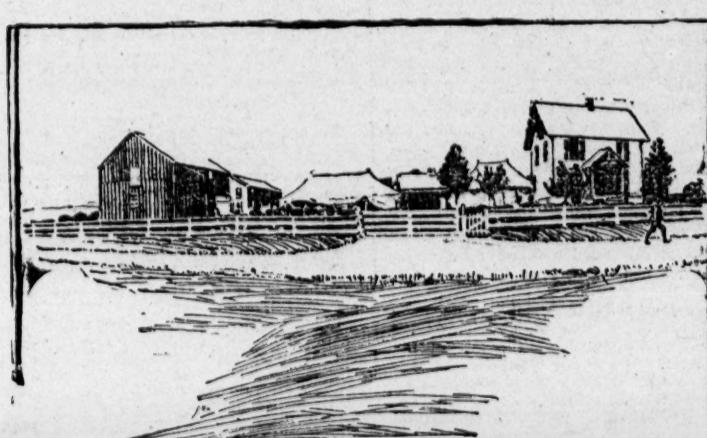
In the guards the first regiment of foot are called "tin heads," in poetic allusion to their helmets; the Chasseurs are "green frogs;" the First Grenadiers, "potato peelers;" the Hussars "glow-worms," from their red clothes; the Third Uhlans, "dusties," from their dull yellow trimmings; and the Pioneers, "earth worms."

Deserved a Medal.

Girls, always be lady-like and you will never regret it.

Mr. Richard Redgrave, the artist, records in his diary this amusing recommendation from an Irishman appointed to examine students competing for medals:

"I should also recommend Margaret — for a reward. Being very young, she naturally missed the point of all the questions in the papers, but her answers were so ladylike that I think the medal should be given to her."



GEORGE INDUSTRIAL CAMP.

have coppers, fer who would de nuss gools have ter talk with, s'posin' there was no cops. An' I b'lieve as 'Foxy' would do alright fer de 'force,' but what you want 'specially is fellers as kin talk about monetary systems, de pauper question, tariff reforms and things as concern the welfare of a republic.

The New Woman at Freeville.

"Now der's the question of woman suffrage, or radder goil suffrage, seemin' as dey's all goils in our republic. My opinion is dat de goils ought ter be limited to menden' us fellers' clothes and keepin' things bully clean like as dey started ter do at first before dat fly goil started ter petition fer woman suffrage.

"When a goil gets ter be a 'new woman,' she ain't no good fer a republic. An' if I gets elected to de house next year there's another move as I'm goin' ter make! I know some of you's fellers is witt' me here. I'm goin' ter have de 'Hotel Waldorf'abolished. I ain't a favor of havin' any sweets in de community, an' you's all know what a dead easy time the boss of de hotel had up there, clearin' as high as \$7 per day. When a feller gits too much money I b'lieve as he ought ter divide up wit' de coves as ain't got much."

And so the conversation went on, each giving his opinion on the various features of the republic, and showed by their speculations, some of which were shrewd in the extreme, that they had learned more in their two months' experience in running a republic than they had in all their

fruit or any other product of the forty-eight fertile acres constituting the republic, and there was a great competition among the boys for appointment thereto. "Foxy" was only one of a great number who reproached himself for his inability to pass the examination.

The girls were instructed in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking and housekeeping; the boys in carpentering, farming, landscape gardening and horticulture. Every laborer, according to his efficiency, received from 50 cents to \$1 per day. Those who refused to work were declared paupers, and a bill was introduced by a congressman, the son of paupers in New York, consigning such persons to a cell with other criminals who were compelled to work in gangs clothed in a costume of striped bedsheeting, known only by a number on the back.

Workings of the Republic.

The jail keeper was a picturesque character. Up until the time he ran away, together with three other malcontents, he made an efficient jailer, since he had little sentiment about him. But he succumbed to the power of a bribe, and consequently came under the ban of the law. The four escaped one night and were caught three days after about sixty miles away from camp.

"As I was sayin'," remarked the jail keeper, at the conference the other evening in the "clubhouse," after the chief of police had expressed his views on police re-

form, "yer wants guys in der police force as is big enough to command respect."

Size Counts.

"Respect is a great thing when it comes ter makin' an arrest. When a cove knows 'at the cop kin punch his head if he wants ter do it, yer kin bet he's not goin' fer to try an' get away. An' then, no feller likes ter be 'rested by a kid. That's what made us run on, wasn't it, Foxy?" appealing to the ex-pickpocket on his right.

"Yer dead t' rights on dat," was the reassuring answer. "And 'ats the reason I've a right ter be on the force, fer you's fellers all know as how I kin slick with my knuckles."

"Well," remarked the ex-senator, in rather pompous tones, and with a conclusive gesture of the arm, "you's boys all know enough now not to be bulldozed by any ward puller, like yer faders is. Ye's all know somethin' about makin' laws and runnin' a republic, an' next year ye's ill all have a chance ter hold office, and git yer names in de paper."

As this seemed to represent the acme of their ambition, there remained nothing more to say and the conversation turned

IN THE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

The Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society of the Boys' High school met for the last time in September on last Friday, the 27th. There were a number of fine declamations before the debate and Mr. Archie Little did especially well. The debate was then called, the subject being: "Resolved, That wealth is a greater producer of crime than poverty." Mr. Arthur Trayham led the affirmative and Mr. Newton the negative. Both of these gentlemen made splendid arguments and the debate was close and exciting. The boys are improving very rapidly in oratory and each debate is more interesting than the last. As the debate proceeded every one in the assembly wanted to take part and the old hall rung with the thunders of applause as success after success was scored.

The president's decision was in favor of the negative.

Professor Slaton received a set of resolutions congratulating him on the birth of a bright baby boy and an invitation was extended by that worthy educator to the whole school to come and see the newcomer.

A subscription to the library was taken and it was found that about \$35 had been promised and also a number of books. The library is a good thing—"push it along."

Jay Youngblood.

Marietta Street School.

Of the afternoon classes I will say Miss Eleta Mills has the best class in the school. The other teachers complain of the afternoon classes being inattentive and restless, but Miss Mills says hers is not one bit so. They won the highest average of the afternoon classes, and are the babies of the school. There are eighty-eight scholars in both sessions of the grade.

I hope to send you some pictures next week of one or two of our brightest. All who are interested in the welfare of the children of the city are cordially invited to come to see us.

General exercises of last Monday were very interesting. Among the recitations, the best were: Misses Maud Collins, Minnie Chambers, Dora Duke, Elsa Evans, Bessie Hull, Lizzie Spears, Vivian Hadley and Lizzie Hartrampf. Messrs. Clarence Legerton, Wiley Mann and Arthur Lee.

The seventh grade received 100 in attendance last week.

Fair Street School.

The school has run very smoothly since opening, and under the careful management of the teachers, I think it will continue to prosper.

The committee on building thought that as the school was so full it would be advisable to add four rooms to the building, but as funds are scarce it will not be done at present.

Most of the scholars are getting on very nicely with their lessons and the teachers are beginning to find out which are the studious pupils in the various classes.

The sixth grade has fifty-three pupils, lacking two of the full number allowed in that grade. The third grade has eighty-nine pupils altogether.

The primary grades are dismissed at 11 o'clock. New scholars come in at 12:30 o'clock and stay until 4 o'clock.

The higher grades are dismissed at the usual hour.

Mary Chapman.

At the Night School.

Since vacation has passed all of the schools have opened, but I am sorry to see that the "working boys" don't take as much interest in the night school as they ought to. This is a public school, kept up by the city. It opens at 7 and turns out at 9:30 o'clock. It is kept up especially for the boys that work during the day instead of going to school. It has eight grades, which are taught by Professor W. A. Bass, Miss Mary Johnson and Mrs. T. H. Conyers. Under such able teachers as these, who could not accomplish something in two hours and a half? There are a good many boys in Atlanta that do not know that there is such a thing as the night school and I am sure that if they did know about it they would think enough of themselves to come. There are also a good many boys in the city who are spending their time and money going to shows and other attractions, loafing around town every night. Now, if they knew of the night school they would probably stop loafing, come to school and endeavor to get an education, which every one ought to have if he wants to prosper in this world.

Every Friday night the A. N. S. L. & D. Society meets and has debates, readings, essays and other important exercises that will help and interest the boys.

W. Reeves.

A MUSICAL MIRACLE.

This Is the Title Artists Give Little Jeanne Blanchard.

Fancy a small girl of four years of age playing classical music before an assemblage of distinguished men and women at Paris. This was the remarkable achievement of a tiny French maid who a year later composed a simple sketch for the piano called "Noel."

Since her debut in Paris little Miss Blanchard has gone from one triumph to another, until she gives promise of rivaling even the glorious boy Mozart.

After composing ballets, polkas, mazurkas and marches, she completed an opera entitled "Fingal" and at Notre Dame de Paris last year little Jeanne conducted an orchestra of 120 performers, who played the prelude to "Fingal."

Of course, this young prodigy has appeared before most of the living masters, Saint-Saens, Massenet and Delibes, who one and all are enthusiastic in praise of her wonderful gifts.

She is a pretty child, with a sweet, earnest, modest little face as one can see by her picture, and in spite of the adulation and presents heaped upon her by admirers, retains her childish simplicity of manner. Our principal interest in Jeanne is that she expects soon to visit this country—the land of children—and one wonders if, in spite of her fame and genius, she may not sometime envy American boys and girls who live in the freest, nicest country in the whole round world.

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NEW YORK, MANUFACTURERS.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored Race.

Bishop W. J. Gaines preached an able sermon to a large audience last Sunday morning at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church on Auburn avenue. Bishop H. M. Turner was present and took part in the services. Bishop Turner is here placing his very interesting exhibit of African curios. Any one attending the exposition must not fail to see that exhibit from Africa.

Rev. R. M. Cheeks preached last Sunday night on the subject of entertaining strangers. It was an able effort and all present went away better prepared to care for the many strangers who may come to their homes.

C. L. Walton, M. D., of Columbia, S. C., is here having a successful exhibition of the colored people from South Carolina will visit the exposition in large numbers.

Rev. W. O. Emory, of Arkansas, is here having a successful exhibition of his work. He has selected some valuable and interesting exhibits from the colored people in that state. He has a complete railroad engine, built by John Allen and his wife during their spare moments. This engine weighs 700 pounds and can be operated with ease. Those who visit the exposition should not fail to visit the negro exhibit and see it. W. O. Emory also brings from his state several inventions, one of which is a cotton chopper; it sides, chops and throws the soil to the cotton at the same time. This machine is now in successful operation in Arkansas and other states. Another of his inventions is a soap and coffee distillery. This invention has been announced by the governor and other distinguished persons of Arkansas a successful and needful invention.

A Friendship Baptist church, at the corner of Mitchell and Haynes streets, is having an interesting missionary meeting. There are several Baptist ministers present from all parts of the country working for the redemption of Africa. A. G. Williams, president of the Atlanta seminary, is one of the most remarkable men of whom the colored people in particular, and the country in general should be proud. He is an able preacher, a good counselor and patriotic citizen.

Rev. A. M. Newman, D. D., of Shreveport, La., preached one of the most able sermons I have heard in a long time. All who heard him were impressed with the fact that this Baptist mission society has undertaken no small task, and they were also impressed with the fact that the colored Baptists of America intend to push their part of the mission work to the limit. While on this subject I am reminded of the number of missionaries trained in the Baptist seminary here in Atlanta. The Baptists are really doing great work in helping any movement that will go so far as to help his people and help his school.

Rev. R. E. Carter, of Mason, Ga., is here to see the big exposition. He is staying at the Hotel Howell, on Mitchell street.

Rev. A. Q. Gaines, pastor of Bute Street Methodist Episcopal church, in Richmond, Va., is in the city.

Rev. F. Virginia. He is a man of push and power in helping any movement that will go so far as to help his people and help his school.

Many of our churches will be filled today with strangers who are here visiting the exposition, and most of our pulpits will be filled by some of the ministers who are here attending the Baptist Foreign Mission convention.

T. J. Baker, M. D., of Texas, is a delegate to the Baptist convention from his state.

Speaking of African mission work reminds me of what the African Methodist Episcopal church is doing in that line.

Bishop H. M. Turner was elected bishop of Africa, it is true, and by the general conference of his church and held his year's conference regularly over a short time in Africa. He has only

at Spelman trying to regain her strength. She talks freely about Africa and has bright hopes for its redemption.

At this time there are three native African girls at Spelman being trained to labor among the colored people of the world. There are more than seven years old. She is quite apt and is very polite.

Rev. Dow, a graduate from Atlanta Baptist seminary, is a native African. He came to this country, was trained in the above named school and is now preaching and teaching to his people in that dark continent. The colored people of Africa and the schools which are sending them out to show to the friends of the missionaries who may be living here in Atlanta that both the missionaries and the schools are worthy of any support they may give them.

Rev. E. R. Carter, at whose church the convention is assembled, and the other Baptist ministers in the city deserve much credit for the able way they have cared for their guests, assisted by all the citizens.

Rev. Michael Vann, of Tennessee, is one of the strongest men here in attendance on the Baptist convention. He is a man of advanced ideas and has done much good work among his people for their advancement along all lines.

L. A. Barker, of Anniston, Ala., is here putting on an interesting exhibit from the drug store of Dr. Charles Thomas of that city.

Dr. L. C. Fleming, a female physician, graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. She has sailed for Africa, the object of her mission being the education of her life in teaching and healing the sick among the natives. With her went three graduates from Shaw university at Raleigh, N. C. They go in company with Mr. Moody, of Canada. They will go 800 miles beyond Stanley pool. Hence it can be seen that the colored people of the United States, and especially those of the southern states, are doing a great deal more for the redemption of Africa than one might think.

The Atlanta University Glee Club is composed of the following members: G. A. Towns, J. H. Tolbert, J. T. Porter, G. F. Toler and R. W. Gadson. They have just returned from the north and east, where they have been singing in the interest of their school. They report a good year's work. They were under the management of Professor E. H. Webster. I had the pleasure of hearing this club sing at the Berkeley Street temple, Boston, Mass., in July. They were well received and did credit to themselves and the school.

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Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address James A. Harris, Box 205, Delray, Mich.

The St. Charles.

Boulevard and Ponce de Leon avenue, within easy walking distance, and within sight of the exposition; three electric car lines pass the door; dining and furniture lines, electric elevators, bath, convenience and comfort. Every room an outside European plan with first-class dining hall and cafe attached. Lodging 50 dollars per week, board extra. Rates for meals. Special rates by the week or month. Take Boulevard or Ponce de Leon cars from center of the city. P. O. Box No. 54. POWELL & COX. sep 22-10.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

frenes there. There are, indeed, bright hopes of that continent and its people, of that continent and its people, Dr. C. McKane and his wife, Dr. Alexander McKane, who have done, so much for the suffering humanity in Savannah, Ga., for the past seven years, are now located in Monrovia, Liberia. In Liberia, they practice their art, have opened a hospital, a training school and will soon open a medical college.

I see from an account in "The Voice of Missions," Bishop Turner, the colored paper, that at 9 o'clock, November 14th, a religious congress of the colored Methodist Episcopal church in America will convene in Atlanta. Bishop Holsey is chairman. An educational programme has been prepared and all Atlanta colored people are invited to attend. I hope everybody will attend Rev. R. Harris in getting homes for the delegates.

H. R. Webb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia, the blood strengthens the system to resist the bad effects of the varying temperature of the fall season.

ATLANTA GETS ANOTHER.

Large Wholesale Concern with \$25,000 Capital.

That Atlanta is considered one of the best distributing points in the south is again forcibly proven by the incorporation of the Webb Bros. Company here with a capital of \$25,000.

The incorporators are Mr. Eugene Christian, president; Mr. George R. Webb, vice president; Mr. W. T. Webb, secretary and treasurer.

These gentlemen have been traveling over the entire south for several years for the products of Calestino Castello & Co., the largest and most successful cigar manufacturers in the United States, and are making only high grade goods.

The printing of dead walls and

La Garcia, 5-cent cigar, latest, purest tobacco, and the like, made by this concern, coupled together with the display of good judgment in coming up with the right kind of men.

Atlanta, that if carried through all departments of their business is sure to succeed.

The officers and promoters of the company are all young, energetic men of muscle and hustle, just the kind of men Atlanta wants and just the kind she will get if men seeking out business fields will make themselves as these gentlemen have done.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued which was permanent, intended to health and manly vigor, after eight years of suffering from nervous weakness, night fits, etc.

I have no scheme to extort money from any whomever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until nearly lost sight of my health, which had been so well, vigorous and strong and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to the world.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address James A. Harris, Box 205, Delray, Mich.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Something About Jap Newspapers and the Men Who Run Them.

The Japanese are a great newspaper reading people. Tokio, the capital of Japan, is a city of less than two million people; yet there are about fifty daily newspapers, not to speak of the many weeklies and monthlies, published in that city.

Education being compulsory in Japan everybody can read and everybody reads newspapers. The papers sell for one and two sen a copy, consequently every one is able to buy and many of them have very large circulation. The cost of one of the papers I visited while there five large cylinder presses were running, and they print from midnight until morning. The perfecting press has not yet reach Japan, but it will get there in the near future. The Japanese papers already stereotyped their type and used their flat plates.

The only difference between the methods of getting out a newspaper in Japan and in America is in the typesetting. A Japanese printer's case, instead of containing a few characters, as ours, contains nearly four thousand different type, and it is impossible to get these in one case within reach. Instead they are placed in small pigeon holes about the four sides of a room, perhaps ten by fourteen feet. Fastened above each pigeon hole is a print of the character it contains.

Beside these there are forty-seven separate Japanese characters known as kana. With these forty-seven simple, or connecting, characters in a case before him the compositor sits in the end of his little room, his "stick" laid out on a table. There are but few compositors on a paper—usually three or four. But each has several, Mr. Webb said, his concern would hardly nothing, the tobacco fine, but cigars and would confine themselves strictly to the products of Calestino Castello & Co., the largest and most successful cigar manufacturers in the United States, and are making only high grade goods.

These gentlemen have been traveling over the entire south for several years for the products of Calestino Castello & Co., the largest and most successful cigar manufacturers in the United States, and are making only high grade goods.

This he cuts into very small "takes," giving one to each boy. These lads begin scrambling among the pine boxes or boxes looking for the main characters in order. As they run about they sing in a loud voice the name of the character while making a pin official, offered before him. Then the characters presumably keep them in mind.

When a boy has found all the male characters in his "take" omitting the kana, he lays them upon the copy in front of the compositor, who then must examine each, connect them with the proper kana and place them in his stick.

It is a trying process upon the eye and the compositors usually wear large magnifying goggles. Each compositor must set an entire article for it reads down the column and looks like a newspaper.

An article, for instance, starts at the upper right hand side of the column, and the characters read straight down to a rule, or the end of the column. Then the reader must come back to the top and read down another line.

Nature's own Japanese printer cannot see type as fast as an ordinary printer. His process is too difficult and complicated. But when the type is up and in the form he can stereotype and print his paper in modern style.

The Japanese newspaper office with the exception of the composing room is model-like. It is supplied with electricity and has the usual conveniences of home, but the Japanese reporter cannot use a typewriter. None has been made with the Japanese characters. There are too many of them and they are too complicated to get them on the keyboard of a typewriter.

Thus the Japanese reporter must write it out by hand.

Speaking of the Japanese reporters, they are an enterprising set of fakirs. All of them work on space and the space rule is very low. Thus they can get news they make it and some of their creations are of the most artistic style.

They are, however, not permitted to take any liberties with government officials, nor are they allowed to print any news

or picture of any kind.

When the Japanese reporter has satisfied them that it is malaria they have begun to take quinine, thinking that will help them. But each one is doomed to final disappointment. There is only one remedy which is known to permanently and thoroughly cure or prevent chronic malaria.

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